The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Movement against Collector Schell—Goods for the Indian Department—Mexican Affairs—A Southern League—Postmaster at Columbus, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 26.

It is confidently asserted that the new move against Mr. SCHELL will be successful, and that he will retire from the Collectorship, so soon as a successor shall have been agreed upon. How long this resolution will last remains to be seen. The place has been offered to and declined by Judge PARKER.

The Indian Department will to-morrow decide upon the bids for furnishing Indian goods, and the following firms will probably be awarded the contracts:

Class No. 1—Dry goods, blankets—To CROSBY, HUNTINGTON & Co., New-York.

Class No. 2—Clothing—To WATERS, GALLOUPE, BANKS & Co., Boston.

Class No. 3—Hardware—To T. POULTNEY, Baltimore.

Class No. 4—Guns—To H. E. LEMAN, Lancaster.

The bidders were numerous, and the competition was close and animated.

Mexico still continues to be an absorbing topic of discussion here. Señor MATA, who has been for months seeking recognition by the United States as Minister from JUAREZ, the Constitutional President, is absent from the City at present; but the impression gains ground that he will speedily be invited to return and be formally received as Minister.

This gentleman expresses, on behalf of the Juarez Party, the most liberal sentiments towards the United States, and an earnest desire to adopt immediate measures for the establishment of amicable and profitable relations with us. He acknowledges the absolute necessity of settling the just claims of our citizens against Mexico—to which purpose, in part, he indicates that the confiscated wealth of the Church will be promptly applied.

He further expressed the readiness of his colleagues to negotiate treaties, opening and protecting every desirable inter-sea means of communication for the benefit of the United States—to grant the desired right of way for a railroad through Chihuahua and Sonora, and to provide a liberal system of commerce and colonization which shall open the entire country to our trade, and to settlement and development by our people.

It appears that Señor MATA laid this programme formally before the Administration months ago, but that it has never been acted upon. Meantime, the indiscreet recognition of the Zuloaga Government by Minister FORSYTH has remained without disavowal to bolster up that usurper's pretensions, and to the same degree operate against the Liberals. Mr. FORSYTH was fairly "sold" by the Zuloaga party, who betrayed him into the expectation of getting a slice of territory for the United States forthwith.

There is no doubt that Señor MATA truly represents the views and feelings of the Liberals; but one cannot help questioning whether they have the power to carry out the wise programme above stated. Have not the evils of Mexico become chronic? Has she within herself enough of patriotism and political integrity to maintain a stable Government? Or, is the intervention of a foreign power essential to bring order out of the chaos, and hold it in form long enough to acquire solidity?

I am informed that there exists in the Southern States a Southern League—one of whose aims is to augment the supply of negro labor in the planting States. They claim that the States themselves have a perfect right to make laws legalizing and regulating an African free-apprentice system, and that Congress has no power to interfere with, or prohibit it. Starting with this claim, they are now engaged in operating upon the State of Mississippi with a view to securing the enactment of a law under which to immediately carry out a system of African apprenticeship—or, "the Slave-trade in disguise." If they succeed, we shall have a new contest before Congress in relation to its power to "regulate" this branch of "commerce" by suppressing it altogether.

JOHN MILLER has been appointed Postmaster of Columbus, Ohio, [illegible], who assumed the [illegible] role of Governor of Kansas. MILLER is a personal friend of the Hon. S. S. COX, of Ohio, and was [illegible] when that gentleman took ground in the House against the Lecompton scheme. Subsequently Mr. COX espoused the English bill, which made his peace with the Administration; and now that he has been reflected by a very handsome vote, the President avails himself of the first opportunity to [illegible] the martyr MILLER. A son-in-law of MEDARY's arrived in town last evening in search of the vacant Postmastership—but was too late.

[FROM OUR REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 26.

Conflicting reports have been published concerning the objects of the recent departure of Judge ROSS and BEN MCCULLOUGH, both of Texas, for Sonora. The truth is, the former has been appointed Consul to Guaymas, and the latter accompanies him on business concerning himself, and in no manner connected with this Government.

The balance in the Treasury on Monday was $[illegible]. The receipts for the week ending on that day, were $[illegible]. The amount of the drafts paid $[illegible], and the amount of the drafts issued, $[illegible]—a reduction from last week of $1,112,000.

Information has reached Washington in such a form as to place the fact beyond question, that a large number of Mexicans residing in Sonora have entered into a league to revolutionize that State with a view to its annexation to the United States.

A telegraphic dispatch from Mobile states that much excitement still exists in that city, growing out of the refusal to grant a clearance to the *Alice Painter*.

The Secretary of State has not yet, as reported, demanded an explanation of the Spanish Minister, concerning the object of that Government in sending an armed force against Mexico, although a private interview with him was requested by Mr. CASS on, it is supposed, that subject.

The financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury is now nearly completed.

Later from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF SPANISH AND FRENCH WAR VESSELS AT VERA CRUZ—SURRENDER OF PEROTE—ZACATECAS OCCUPIED BY THE LIBERALS, &C.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 26.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 21st inst.

Three Spanish and two French vessels of war had anchored at Sacrificios, and Admiral REINAUD was daily expected with the rest of the French squadron.

General TRAPIS surrendered the castle of Perote, on the 16th inst., after being reduced to starvation. His remnant of troops had arrived at Vera Cruz.

The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 18th inst.

General MIRAMON had arrived there.

The Liberals occupied Zacatecas, and elsewhere had been successful.

ROBLES was levying contributions to repair the fortifications.

The Indiana Senatorship.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, Nov. 26.

The House, this afternoon, passed by a vote of [illegible] the joint resolution passed by the Senate on Wednesday last, declaring the election of Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH to the United States Senate illegal, unconstitutional and void.

Collision Between a Steamer and a Schooner.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 26.

The schooner *James English*, for New-Haven with coal and iron, was run into on Thursday, off Tinicum, by the steamship *Pennsylvania*, from Richmond. The *Pennsylvania* escaped uninjured, but the schooner was cut on the larboard side to the water's edge. She then ran ashore, and has since returned here for repairs.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 26.

The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad met here yesterday. JEREMIAH MORTON, of Virginia, presided. President FOULKES made an able report concerning the Road, which will be considered to-morrow. Two thirds of the stock is represented.

The Philadelphia Firemen Homeward Bound.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 26.

The Hibernia Engine Company left the city in the 8 o'clock train this morning for home. During their brief stay the city authorities of Boston and the citizens generally have extended to them the most liberal hospitality.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Nov. 26.

The Hibernia Engine Company, of Philadelphia, arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening, and the Newark firemen turned out in a grand torchlight procession to receive them. After the parade, the Hibernians partook of a sumptuous collation.

From Africa.

SICKNESS ON THE COAST—KIDNAPPING FROM AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 26.

A letter received at Salem, dated Goree, West Coast of Africa, states that it was very sickly on that coast, and that a French war-steamer had lost 25 men within two weeks. An armed boat from the same steamer had impressed a French sailor from the brig *Rockingham*, of Salem. The letter was dated Oct. 12.

Adjournment of the Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, Nov. 26.

The Vermont Legislature adjourned this morning. No appropriation has been made for completing the State Capitol; the House having refused to concur with the Senate in the passage of any bill for that purpose.

Trotting Match Between Flora Temple and Reindeer.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 26.

A trotting match came off yesterday, on the Albany Race Course, between *Flora Temple* and *Reindeer*, for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The purse was given to *Reindeer*, in consequence of a collision in the second heat, which the judges decided was the result of foul driving on the part of *Flora's* driver.

Fire at New-Orleans—Child Burnt.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 26.

Two dwellings on Prytania-street, in this city, were destroyed by fire to-day. A child perished in the flames.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met at 5 P. M., yesterday, President CLANCY in the chair.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of making donations of $1,000 to the Northwestern Dispensary, $250 to the Ladies' Depository, and $500 to the Women's Prison Association and Home. The report was laid over.

The report of the same Committee, amending the report from the Board of Councilmen in favor of donating $1,500 to the Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, by reducing the amount to $500, was presented and laid over.

The same Committee reported in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in donating $500 to the New-York Opthalmic Hospital, and a like sum to the Seamen's Friend Society. The report was laid over.

Alderman BOOLE's resolution in favor of directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $600, payable to Jonas N. Phillips, Esq., to defray the expenses incurred by the members of the late Common Council in defending themselves against the suit recently prosecuted against them was called up. Some debate followed.

Alderman MCSPEDON said if these expenses were not paid, he should be in favor of asking the Counsel to the Corporation to be present at all the meetings of the Board, so that he might be consulted on every measure before it was passed.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the resolution.

Alderman ADAMS said if such expenses were not defrayed by the City, any one who pretended to be a lawyer because his brother was might have the members of the Board indicted for any measure passed by them.

A motion to refer the resolution to the Counsel to the Corporation was lost and the resolution was adopted, (Ayes 12; Noes 2,) Messrs. TUCKER and DAVIS voting in the negative.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in appropriating $750 to the graduates of the New-York Institution for the Blind, was adopted.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to remove the ruins of the Crystal Palace forthwith, and to advertise for plans for a market to be erected there, was presented and referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

A communication was received from Mayor TIEMANN urging the necessity of improving the condition of the Russ pavement in Broadway. It was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening at the usual hour, C. H. HASWELL in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes of several preceding meetings, a remonstrance was presented from the Hudson River Railroad against the passage of the resolution imposing onerous conditions in the running of small cars upon their track. The owners of property on Second-street presented a remonstrance against paving it with Belgian pavement.

Engine Company No. 8 presented a petition for repairs to the engine, asking that $200 be appropriated for that purpose.

Dr. Campbell's bill of $360, for professional services, was referred to the Committee on Police.

The President offered a resolution, directing the Street Commissioner to report to the Board the cause of the delay in the repairs to the City Hall. It was adopted.

A report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of paying Hayes and others $140, for reporting in the Matsell investigation case, was laid over.

Mayor TIEMANN returned with his objections the resolutions directing the Street Commissioner to repair the walk in front of Nos. 162, 164 and 166 Mercer-street. The work directed to be done is in front of property belonging to others than the Corporation, and an ordinance should have been passed, so that an assessment could be laid on the property benefited.

The resolution of the Committee on Roads concurring to change the grade of Forty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was returned, and the reasons therefor, stating some technical illegalities, given.

The resolution granting permission to regulate the curb and gutter on Eighty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was also returned, on the ground that the street is not opened according to law. Among the resolutions offered were the following: That the Street Commissioner be directed to employ some competent person to take charge of and regulate the electric clocks in the public buildings of the City; that the Harlem Gas Company be directed to lay mains in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Kingsbridge Road, and to light the street with gas. They were referred to the appropriate Committees.

Mayor TIEMANN sent in to the Councilmen the letter of the Venezuelan Commissioner, presenting a copy of the likeness of General Bolivar to the City of New-York. Appropriate resolutions acknowledging the gift were passed.

The Board concurred in awarding the contract for the erection of a new look-out on Macdougal-street Tower to John Noe. $725 is the sum named for the performance of the work. Resolutions of condolence with the family of BARTHOLOMEW HEALY, recently deceased, and formerly Alderman from the Fourth Ward, were concurred in.

Document No. 14, being a "Report of the Committee on Ordinances in reply to a resolution in reference to regulating the Street Department," was then taken up, section by section. But little progress was made, the time previous to adjournment being principally occupied by discussion on parliamentary points, some of which was rather exciting.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at 3 P. M. President PURDY in the Chair.

A large number of bills for advertising the election laws were presented, and referred to the Committee on County Officers.

Mr. BLUNT presented a resolution directing the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police to inquire who appointed Officer Baker, from whose custody Dr. GALLAGHER escaped the other day, and to ascertain whether the policeman is a proper person to hold the office that he occupies.

Mr. KENNEDY desired that the inquiry should go further than this. He understood that this man, in spite of his flagrant conduct, was still retained in his place. It was by the permission of the Supervisors that the Judges appointed these Court-officers, and if the latter were improper persons the competency of the Judges who made these appointments should be considered.

Mr. BLUNT added to his resolution a provision advising the propriety of taking the appointing power from the Judges of the Court of Sessions, and placing it in other hands. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution, directing the Committee on County Officers to confer with the City authorities with regard to the expediency of exchanging the Eldridge-street Jail property, or a portion of it, for the purpose of erecting a County Jail. It was adopted.

A resolution directing that $2,000 previously appropriated for election purposes, be paid to the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police Department, was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Friday next, 3 P. M.

LAURA KEENE is about to commence a lawsuit against Mr. Wheatley, of the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, for infringement of her copyright of *Our American Cousin*.

CITY POLITICS.

Tammany Ratification Meeting.

Purser and Townsend Indorsed for Comptroller and Almshouse Governor.

Ugly Fighting—Black Eyes and Bloody Noses.

The Democrats who have proved faithful to the Tammany *régime*, through all its varying fortunes, met last night, in the old wigwam, to show by their presence their devotion to the principle of "regular nominations and the usages of the Party," and, more specifically, to ratify the nominations of GEO. H. PURSER for Comptroller, and ISAAC H. TOWNSEND for Almshouse Governor.

The assemblage at first was not flatteringly large, though, as a means of making it so, a band had been stationed on the balcony, and a pile of blazing tar-barrels occupied the centre of the square, from which rose a dense volume of suffocating smoke, that was wafted by the shifting breeze, now here, now there, and not unfrequently into the faces of the admiring crowd on Tammany Hall steps. When, at length, the prime movers in the meeting (which, it is but just to say, became eventually quite a large one) had taken their places on the platform, and the crowd, safe from the perilous crush up the stairway, had got into the hall,

Mr. E. B. HART, the Surveyor of the Port, nominated for Chairman Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY. The nomination was carried without dissent. Mr. CONNOLLY returned his thanks to the Committee of Arrangements for this opportunity of stating to the Democracy assembled in Tammany Hall that he would give his cordial support to the nomination of *Mr. PURSER and Mr. TOWNSEND.* [Cheers.] And the Democracy of this City and country owed it, not only to themselves, but to the Democracy of the State and of the nation, and to the memories of this venerable Hall in which they now stood, to rally to the support of the regular candidates of the party, and insure them a triumphant majority over their opponents.

Just as Mr. CONNOLLY was about concluding, a rough-looking customer in a red shirt, who was standing below the speaker's stand, broke out into some very unseemly exclamations, from which his friends endeavored to prevent him by placing their hands over his mouth, and indulging in various gentle endearments. In this they failed, and the bulk of the crowd, either from sympathy, indifference or fear, refused to interfere. The interruptions at length became so gross, and the language so obscene, that the speaker could not succeed in making himself heard, and virtually concluded in dumb show, the only words audible being those of the gentleman in red, vociferating at somebody on the platform such tender compliments as these: "You lie! You lie! &c." Some one on the platform then called on those *below to put the fellow out.* "No, but wait till I get at you, you d——d——!" was the rejoinder. At *last, after any amount of dragging and hauling,* during which numerous blows were exchanged, the *gentleman in red was got out.*

After the adoption of lists of three Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries from each of the Wards, Mr. BENEDICT was introduced and read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City of New-York reaffirms its devotion to the foreign and domestic policy of JAMES BUCHANAN, and the resolutions relative to Cuba and Mexico unanimously adopted at the recent meeting, in this hall, to ratify the County ticket, since triumphantly elected.

Resolved, That while we deplore the defeat of AMASA J. PARKER and the Democratic State ticket at the November election, we congratulate the Democratic Party of the Union on an increased vote of 35,000, and we feel confident that, with united and earnest efforts, the Empire State will in future contests successfully vindicate its devotion to the principles and policy essential to the safe and economical government of the State, and the interests, honor, and integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That the attention of every class of the community has been justly directed to the increased taxation, and inefficient and insecure administration of the financial affairs of this City, and it has become the positive duty and interest of every citizen to secure such reform, economy and honesty in the municipal Government, and reduce the burdens imposed upon all classes, but especially onerous on the poor and industrious.

Resolved, That deeply convinced of the necessity of effecting these results and protecting the public treasury from ingenious devices of unscrupulous men, we confidently submit for the office of Comptroller the name of GEORGE H. PURSER, whose integrity, intelligence and experience has been established in every public position which he has occupied, and to his ability, independence and untiring industry the community may safely confide the important and onerous duties of this office.

Resolved, That ISAAC TOWNSEND, nominated for Almshouse Governor, is eminently entitled to the warm and zealous support of the Democratic Party; intelligent, faithful and courteous in the discharge of the gratuitous duties of his office, he has ever maintained a deep devotion to the principles and candidates of the Democracy.

Resolved, That the industrious efforts of some of the prominent Federal office-holders in this City to defeat the regular Democratic candidates for Comptroller and Almshouse Governor, and by the support of another ticket indirectly confer upon a Republican the office of Comptroller, with all its power and patronage, must be regarded as a gross outrage on the Democratic Party, and especially on that portion of influential, honest and intelligent men deriving their support from the legitimate business of the Municipal Government.

Resolved, That at this crisis, when the State Legislature is notoriously in the hands of our political opponents, and prepared to enact laws absorbing and regulating the powers properly vested in the people of this City, it is of the highest importance, by uniting exertions, to elect an important officer of the City Government and frustrate the existing designs of our common opponent to concentrate in a Republican incumbent some of the chief powers and duties now exercised or imposed on the Common Council and the Departments.

Resolved, That experience and system, as well as fidelity and honesty, are qualities essential in the successful discharge of the duties of Comptroller, and no mere reform can discover and correct the gross prevailing abuses, and satisfy the just expectation of our fellow-citizens, unless based upon a practical and familiar knowledge of the machinery of the Municipal Government; and our candidate on this occasion has been selected on the Jeffersonian motto of "Is he honest? Is he capable?"

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow Democrats in the several Wards to be vigilant and untiring in their exertions to organize and unite the Democratic Party for the coming contest, convinced that such efforts cannot fail to result in a victory not less important to the interests of the City than to the union and power of the Democracy.

Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMER made the first speech, in which he was doomed to an interruption still more aggravated than that endured by the Chairman.

The red-shirted personage, who looked to be a youth of 21 or so, and was infuriated with drink, rushed wildly back into the room, leaped on the platform and commenced a general onslaught, which ended in his and five or six others being thrown in a heap from the platform to the floor. Here the scuffle was renewed with terrific violence, and ended in a second withdrawal of the offender in the consoling arms of his friends.

The row being for the time over,

The Chairman called on the Hon. JOHN KELLY to appear.

Mr. KELLY stepped on the platform amid vehement cheers. He said: I did not come among you to-night, my friends, with the intention of saying anything; but since the commencement of my political career I have always followed a straightforward course, and there is no impropriety, therefore, in my now presenting myself here in compliance with your call. I commenced my career in Tammany Hall, and until she changes her politics, until she changes hopelessly to something that I cannot conceive to be right, I mean to pursue it here. Yet I must say that there are many things done here that are wrong, but it is not the way to beat the enemy of the Democratic Party by sowing the seeds of dissension among the Democrats outside of this Hall. [Applause.]

A VOICE—Isn't it better to have a bad Democrat than a good Whig?

ANOTHER VOICE—You shut up. Let's have a good Democrat.

A THIRD VOICE—Won't you give a little, plase, about '48.

Mr. KELLY (resuming)—We have passed through a canvass with the political enemies of our party and we have been successful. The issues on which we conquered are the same now as then. Why, then, should we not, as good Democrats, unite as heartily in winning the election of our candidates for Charter officers as we did in winning the election for County officers. [Cheers.] Your candidate for Comptroller has opposed to him not only your enemies politically but some of those belonging to the Democratic party, who have circulated the story that he was the author of a pamphlet that was printed many years ago, abusing a certain class of people in this community, and upholding a woman of vile and infamous character. When that gentleman, thus assailed, was a candidate for Alderman of the Fourth Ward, I believe these charges were refuted. I recollect very well everything in relation to them. I recollect that there were many affidavits published regarding this matter, and I satisfied my mind, as I hope every honest man who would deal with those charges impartially, has satisfied his, that they are false and cannot be substantiated in any way. Mr. PURSER, no doubt, has his faults. There is no politician of any note who has not faults. But let me implore every good man, every man who desires the welfare of his party and the good of this community, not to assail a fellow-citizen, though he be a politician, in the manner in which Mr. PURSER has been assailed, by false imputations and assertions utterly without proof. With these remarks I intend to offer this resolution, and then close. And I trust that every gentleman who loves the honor and integrity of his party, who has her prosperity at heart, and hopes to see her opponents confounded, will sustain the Democratic nominees with all his might and main, and, then, if there be errors in this hall, it is the duty of the gentlemen who heretofore have controlled it, to make an effort after this election to redeem the character of this hall, and to redeem the character of the Democratic Party from the infamous position in which it has been placed by those who have control of this organization. [Cheers.] I do not apply these remarks to any gentleman in particular. I take some of the blame to myself. I say, then, that if we desire our party to be successful in future canvasses it is our duty to sustain its nominees now, and when this election is over, I trust that a general effort will be made to reorganize the Democratic Party here and place it upon a fair and equitable basis. [Cheers.]

Again the madman in the red shirt rushed through the crowd, like a Malay running a muck; then mounted the platform, and fought fiercely for several minutes. The confusion was indescribable, and the affray threatened to expand itself into a general *melée*. About a couple of dozen persons on the rear of the platform were tugging, wrestling and striking each other, the crowd below was all excitement, and above the din could be heard the voice of the fellow in red, screaming, "I'll fight you! I'll fight you or any man! I'll fight any man in this crowd!"

Again about half a dozen of the rioters were thrown off, or tumbled on the floor, and again the fighting was renewed there, and continued on round the room, and up to the door, down the stairs, and into *the bar-room, and out into the street, where it culminated in a regular drunken battle*, of which the results were five or six black eyes and bloody noses. Strange to say—perhaps, indeed, the fact ought to excite no surprise—there was not a policeman to be *seen at any time, either in the Hall, or in its vicinity*, from the beginning of the meeting till its close.

Quiet having at length been restored, Mr. KELLY wound up by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the desperate and unprincipled efforts employed to defame the character of GEORGE H. PURSER, merits and receives our deepest indignation and contempt. Known and respected in the Fourth Ward from his early youth, no Democrat will be found ignorant or credulous enough to believe that he led or incited mobs against "Churches or Bishops" of any denomination, or conspired with a notorious and degraded woman in the preparation of an infamous polemical romance. Citizens by birth or adoption are too intelligent and honest to be made the instruments of malignant and artful slanderers, and will vindicate at the approaching election the private and public character of our candidate for Comptroller.

This was adopted amid applause and loud cheering for JOHN KELLY.

The Hon. C. FIELD was the last speaker. He eulogized Mr. PURSER as being eminently qualified in every way to fill the office of Comptroller, and predicted that if he be elected the taxes, which now weigh so heavily on all, directly or indirectly, will be largely lessened. Mr. FIELD was frequently cheered.

When he had concluded, the Chairman rose and announced, though it was now but 9 o'clock, that the meeting was adjourned.

AMERICAN CONVENTION—NOMINATIONS FOR COMPTROLLER AND GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

The American City Convention had an adjourned meeting last evening, at the Hall No. 308 Bowery, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Comptroller and Governor of the Almshouse. Two ballots were had, the last of which resulted in the nomination of ROBERT T. HAWS (Republican nominee) for Comptroller. The votes stood:

	1st vote.	2d vote.
R. T. Haws	23	40
George W. Morton	20	1
J. R. Leveridge	12	12

Mr. F. C. WAGNER was afterwards nominated by acclamation for Governor of the Almshouse, and the Convention then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of this Committee was held last evening at No. 618 Broadway. A draft of an address to the voters of the City, with reference to the coming election, was submitted by Mr. BOYD, of the Thirteenth Ward, and adopted. A discussion occurred in reference to certain alleged irregularities by the Twenty-first Ward Association, but the matter was postponed for further consideration. After some other unimportant business had been acted on the Committee adjourned.

A WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.

The workingmen held a meeting last evening at No. 475 Pearl-street, for the purpose of expressing their feelings in regard to the forthcoming election. It was not largely attended. Mr. JOHN BRADY was chosen Chairman, and made a lengthy speech, advocating the necessity of the workingmen ceasing to be further governed and hoodwinked by designing politicians, and advising that they should hereafter so work as to support their own interests by voting for no one who was not favorable to the interests of the workingmen.

Remarks of similar purport were made by Colonel DOWLING and Messrs. MCCARTEY and WALFORD, and, after the adoption of resolutions expressive of the sense of those present, the meeting adjourned.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

Interesting Scene at the Cooper Institute—Large Attendance of Children—Speech of Peter Cooper.

A grand reception was yesterday extended to Mr. PETER COOPER by the children and teachers of the public schools of the City at the Lecture-room of the Institute. The first three grammar classes of nearly all the schools were present, numbering about 3,000 scholars and teachers. The exercises began at 3 o'clock, and consisted of addresses interspersed with music—Mr. VILANOVA presiding at the Alexandre organ, and Mr. TIMM at the piano. A quartette, composed of two ladies and two gentlemen from the Mendelssohn Union, led by Mr. CAMP, sung two pieces; and Miss ELIZA A. MAHER sang one solo, accompanied by the organ.

The exercises were opened by WM. JAY HASKETT, Esq., who read the 24th Psalm; after which he introduced Mr. COOPER, who, as he came forward, was greeted with prolonged cheers by the multitude of juveniles present. Mr. COOPER then spoke as follows:

For one, I envy not the man who can stand unmoved in the presence of such a scene as this.

What sight is there in all the wide range of human observation so well calculated as this to stir the deepest feelings of our hearts with profound anxiety and concern for the future welfare of this vast company of the young?

Who is there that has ever trod the slippery paths of youth that would not gladly place a lamp in their path and a light to their feet to guide them amidst the dazzling dangers that will beset them on every hand?

Who is there, or where is the person, who could stand unmoved, or look with indifference, and see a company like this just taking their passage to make a voyage round the world?

How anxiously would each and all inquire after the safety and soundness of the vessel in which they were about to embark!

How anxiously would all inquire as to what provision they had made to meet and overcome the dangers that they are sure to encounter on the passage. If, my young friends, I should now assure you that the smallest child within the sound of my voice has already entered on a voyage more difficult and dangerous than it would be to make a passage round the world, *how astonished would you be!*

Yes, my young friends, I can assure you that each one of us is already afloat upon the great ocean of life, and we are compelled, by our very existence, to make our passage, not only around the world, but through it, which is a much more difficult task.

To make this voyage in safety, we require a sound, strong and substantial vessel,—by which I mean a sound, strong and healthy body—one whose timbers are not weakened by the gnawing worms of excess.

Perhaps you may not be aware how important it is to put a sheathing of copper on ships to prevent the little worms from entering and eating out their strength—so that the vessel will not break in pieces on an open sea. So it will be with us if we do not sheath our little vessels with true knowledge, by which alone we can keep out bad passions and bad habits, that will eat out our strength and leave us a miserable wreck on the shore of life.

I said we need a healthy body in order to make a safe, comfortable passage through life. And I hope we may one and all remember that

"Health *consists with temperance alone*,
And peace, O Virtue, peace is all thine own."

We need on this voyage a compass, quadrant, chronometer, barometer and chart, with knowledge sufficient to use them with skill, so as to clear those rocks and whirlpools of fashion that have engulphed so many, whose eyes, like yours, have sparkled with brightness and beauty, and whose faces, like yours, have beamed with hope and expectation of future happiness through life.

Yes, my young friends, we all need to watch our compass, with its trembling needle to guide us in the path of truth and duty, and to strengthen us with a resolute determination to give the world an equivalent, in some form of useful labor, for all we consume in it, and thus to fulfill that important requirement, to owe no man anything but the good we can do. You will need to use constantly your compass, chronometer, barometer and chart, by which I mean the knowledge you now have the opportunity to acquire, to enable you to steer your course in safety, and find out what you are, and where you are drifting on the great ocean of life. You will need also your spy-glass of perception and calculation to enable you to see dangers at a distance, as well as to discover and ascertain what there is in reality beautiful and good to be obtained. The mariner requires a barometer—an instrument so extremely sensitive that it measures the weight of the atmosphere, and thus enables him to prepare for storms that might otherwise destroy his vessel.

The barometer is a beautiful *instrument*; as an emblem it shows an all-surrounding pressure or atmosphere through which comes that still small voice, that speaks to the intelligent heart, giving ideas of what is just and right, and is our barometer to be watched with care and used on all occasions. That still small voice is constantly telling us to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us. This precept is for us the true barometer of life. It will, if wisely used, enable us to measure and weigh the pressure of those surrounding circumstances that have made us to differ from every other human being. A true knowledge of the power that circumstances are constantly exerting is calculated to inspire us with charity for the faults and follies of those around us. It was this knowledge that enabled Christ to say of his murdering enemies, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." It is the power to use this compass, this chronometer, quadrant and chart. I mean the power to follow the glorious example of Christ, who, when a child, grew in knowledge and in stature, and in favor with God and man.

He, by doing always those things that are well pleasing to his Father, and our Father—by doing always to others as he would that others should do unto him, he was enabled to overcome all evil, and although tempted in all points as we are, yet He lived without sin.

It is our highest wisdom to follow His lovely example, by avoiding all that is wrong, and by doing what good we can in the world. It is our privilege always *to steer our course by this compass of truth and duty.* It is the power to apply all mechanical and chemical combination, by which it is made our duty, *as it is* our highest interest, to subject the earth, the air, and the ocean to our use. It is this mighty power, rightly *and wisely applied, that dignifies and elevates* man above the level of the brute, and shows him to be, in reality, but "a little lower than the angels."

What could have been done for us more than to give us the world and all that in it is, and only require of us that we should keep, subdue and hold dominion, in order to find a good in the right and wise application and use of every thing throughout all the great garden of the world? To do this you will require all the knowledge and all the wisdom that is possible to be obtained. To aid you in the pursuit of knowledge, the Board of Education has invited you here with all the evidences of your progress and skill, that you may stimulate each other to improve the opportunity you now enjoy to prepare for a safe, useful, happy and prosperous passage through life. Then will the star of hope shine with ever-brightening splendor on our way, showing the wisdom, the power, and the goodness of the Father of All, "by connecting this, our greatest virtue, with our greatest bliss," and by making

"Our own bright prospect to be blest,
Our strongest motive to assist the rest."

The Committee of the Board of Education have conferred on me the honor to present to you the *rewards of merit. They are rewards provided for those* who have excelled in any of the various departments of useful knowledge. Knowledge, my young friends, is a tremendous power for good or for evil—for good when rightly and wisely applied to the varied uses *and purposes of life; with it* you may unlock the great storehouse of nature and draw from its inexhaustible fountain all that *is good for food, and pleasant* to the eye, and calculated to make us wise.

I trust the day will come when the halls of this *building will be continually* thronged by thousands in the eager pursuit of knowledge—by those who will here catch the inspiration of truth in all its native power and beauty, and find in it an inexpressible pleasure to spread its transforming influence around the world. Then will my fondest hopes be realized, and I shall rejoice that my labor has not been in vain.

If it were possible, my young friends, I would write such a resolution in letters of light on every heart. I would impress it as the safest and surest means by which to secure for ourselves, and those we love, health, peace and competence through life. To strengthen and give force to such a resolution, I will ask you to look, as you walk the streets, at the many poor and wretched, whose trembling limbs are begging bitter bread from Charity's cold hand. I will ask you to guard yourselves against such a terrible misfortune. I will urge you to avoid those useless and injurious habits of smoking and chewing tobacco, and drinking liquor. Habits that are now taxing a large part of the youth of our City to an amount sufficient (if the sum was wisely invested) to secure to each in old age a house and home, so indispensable to the happiness of all. The poet declared an important truth when he said: "The man who consecrates his hours by vigorous efforts and an honest aim, at once draws the sting of life and death, and walks with Nature in the paths of peace."

The address was listened to with deep interest, and elicited at its close the applause of the hearers.

TWO FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

On Thursday evening the 5 o'clock Express train ran over and killed a Mr. GEORGE BLACK and his wife, a short distance from Tarrytown, near Ex-Mayor KINGSLAND's residence.

It seems they were walking up the track for the purpose of calling upon some friends living on Mr. KINGSLAND's place.

The wind was blowing from the northwest, and it was somewhat dark at the time the accident occurred. The engineer did not know of the accident until it was telegraphed from Tarrytown to Poughkeepsie. Mr. and Mrs. BLACK were residents of Tarrytown, and both members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

An inquest was held upon the bodies this morning, and a verdict given exonerating the engineer from all blame, and from all the evidence they could obtain it seems that it was purely accidental. The remains were placed in the charge of the undertaker, Mr. JOHN VANDERBILT, for interment.

ACCIDENT ON THE OHIO CENTRAL RAILROAD.

About 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. MILLER, a mail-agent in the employ of the Ohio Central Railroad Company, was missed from the car. Supposing that he had fallen from the car, the train was instantly stopped. It was then backed slowly, when the body of the unfortunate man was found near a woodpile, about six miles from Columbus, torn and mangled in a horrible manner—so much so that it was almost impossible to lift him up and place him in the car without pieces falling from the body. Singular to relate, he was alive when found, but insensible. He lived about three minutes after he was placed in the car. The accident must have happened in this manner. Along the track for a considerable distance is a wood-pile, so near the track that, a gentleman informed our reporter, he did not believe that there was four inches between the pile and the cars. He is supposed to have stood at the open door of the car, when his clothing was caught in the wood, thus dragging him from the car, and crushing him in this small space.

Mr. MILLER was a highly-esteemed citizen of Baltimore, and leaves a wife and five children. It is rather a singular fact that, just before the accident occurred, the unhappy man was telling some friends of a very narrow escape he once had while traveling in the cars.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT—THREE PERSONS INJURED.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 26.

Last evening, the train from Ogdensburg for this place was thrown from the track near Madrid by a broken rail. Capt. C. P. GREE, of CHENEY, FISK & Co.'s Express, and a Mr. POWELL, of Madrid, were badly hurt; the conductor, B. F. BARRY, was also severely bruised, but came on with his train.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A SEA CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE.—ALLEGED BIGAMY.—A few days ago, Captain WILLIAM MCGILL, in the employ of the Black Ball line-of-packet ships, was arrested and brought before Justice BLACKLEY on a charge of having one more wife than the law allows. The complainant in this case was an Irish girl, about 17 years of age. She states that she came to this country on board of the ship commanded by defendant; that on the passage, under a promise of marriage, he accomplished her ruin. Arriving in New-York, they took rooms as husband and wife, and were subsequently married in New-Jersey. Last week he deserted her, and while in pursuit of him she, for the first time, discovered that he had a wife and several children residing in South Brooklyn. On Sunday night last she darkened his door with her presence, and the result was she was most unceremoniously turned into the street. The disturbance caused by this proceeding attracted the attention of Officer BRANNIGAN, of the Third Precinct Police, and he arrested Captain McGILL and both of his wives, and marched them off to the Station-house, where cross complaints were made for assault and battery, and a charge of bigamy was preferred by the girl against the captain. The latter charge was examined before Judge BLACKLEY when it appearing that the offence was committed in New-Jersey, the accused was discharged. Subsequently the proper papers were taken out in New-Jersey for the arrest of the gallant Captain, but he has not yet been secured.

CITY COURT.—The November term of this Court will close to-day. The next term will commence on the first Monday in December, and continue three weeks. The calendar for this term embraces some eighty causes.

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

State of the Atlantic Telegraph.

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN-CHINA.

Spanish Movements Against Mexico.

INTERESTING FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 98 1-4 a 98 3-8.

The Royal mail steamship *Africa*, [illegible], Esq., Commander, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 13th inst., arrived here early yesterday morning.

The *Indian Empire*—three weeks out—from New-York to Galway, had not been heard of at Liverpool when our dispatch was closed.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says that Galway is about to be adopted by France as the outlet of her postal communication with North America, and a large imperial subsidy will supply shares of [illegible] war to the Lever line, the future predominance of [illegible] which is now placed beyond doubt. As all the correspondence of the Spanish and Italian Peninsulas, and the whole of the Levant, passes through France, the various ramifications or retributions of this immense network will be gathered into one cable, and will cross the Atlantic through Galway. The "Havre and New-York" line resigns its claims to French postal contract and government support in favor of the Hiberno-American transit, a sacrifice which national pride would never make to a Liverpool Company. The details of this financial measure are not yet [illegible] arranged, but the principle is established. Mr. LEVER's activity has carried the point; he got a [illegible] interview with NAPOLEON III. on his return from Compiègne. Meantime he has gone to Brussels to involve Belgium in the scheme, leaving Mr. [illegible] to carry out his objects here."

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the electrician, again writes to the Atlantic Telegraph Company on the subject of his conviction that the cable may yet be rendered available. He asserts that recent experiments have clearly demonstrated to him that the system of testing heretofore resorted to is to the last degree fallacious and inconclusive, and with such a source of error underlying all the electrical opinions which have been relied upon, the unequivocal demonstration which he has obtained, induces him, in justice to the enterprise, at once to impeach the validity of the accepted decision upon the state of the cable. He reiterates his belief that the fault in the cable is at no great distance from the shore.

The Submarine Telegraph Cable between Dover and Calais had been repaired, and was again in working order.

A deputation of official gentlemen from the British North American Provinces, including members of the Governments of Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, had had an official interview with Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, the Colonial Secretary.

Meetings in aid of the new Reform Movement continued to be held in various parts of England.

The American Consul at Bremen had received from the United States and presented to the party for whom it was intended, a handsome silver speaking-trumpet bearing the following inscription:

"The President of the United States to Captain WILHELM, of the Bremen bark *Laura*, for his humane, zealous and successful efforts in rescuing one of the passengers and two of the crew of the steamer *Central America* from the perils of the sea,—1858."

The cotton factory of Messrs. GEORGE GRAHAM & SONS, Glasgow, had been partially destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at £70,000. A letter from Glasgow, dated Nov. 12, says:

"This morning, about 4 o'clock, while the firemen of the Glasgow Central Brigade were engaged in extinguishing a fire which had gutted the premises of a mattress and hair-worker in Govan-street, the sky suddenly became illuminated in the east by a fire which had broken out in that quarter of the city. Mr. BRYSON, the superintendent, started off with three engines in the direction of the new fire. On reaching Mile End, where most of the factories of Glasgow are situated, it was found that the fire was raging in the cotton factory of Messrs. GEORGE GRAHAM & SONS, and had attained such a height that there was no chance of subduing it. The flames having broke through the roof, had already begun to fasten on the adjoining factory of Messrs. COWAN & WALKER, but fortunately owing to the prompt measures taken, they did not spread so far as to do serious damage. The firemen were also successful in cutting off the connection between the burning premises and other departments of Messrs. GRAHAM's extensive works. In about four hours the fire had exhausted itself, and nothing but a few tottering fragments of the walls remained. There is no clue to the origin of the fire, which spread with great rapidity. The watchman, it appears, went over the premises at 2 o'clock, and found all apparently right, but about 4 flames suddenly burst from the windows of the flat second from the top, and within twenty-five minutes the roof and part of the walls had fallen in. The building destroyed consisted of seven stories, and was divided into spinning and carding rooms. The loss, which is estimated at from £60,000 to £70,000, is partially covered by insurance. Six or seven hundred hands will be thrown out of employment by this unfortunate occurrence."

The London *Gazette* contains an order empowering the Prince of Wales to exercise all the privileges of a Knight Companion of the Garter, as fully as though as if he had been formally installed.

The steamer *Pacific*, with the Australian mails, (already telegraphed,) and £170,000 in gold, arrived at Southampton on the 12th.

The inquest on the body of Mr. RICHARD ELY was held on the 8th, before Mr. OWEN, one of the Coroners for Queen's County, Ireland. Two witnesses only were examined—one of them his brother, and the other his medical attendant, who proved that the gun-shot wound was the cause of death. The Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against a person or persons unknown."

The correspondent of the *Express* gives the following additional particulars in a letter dated Borris-in-Ossory, Nov. 8: "The Borris-in-Ossory Police, under Mr. MULLER, were soon on the spot, and discovered in a small group of trees, within a few yards of where Mr. ELY fell, a hat, which it has been ascertained belongs to a man named JAMES DELANY, who resides with his father on part of Sir CHARLES COOTE's estate, a short distance from Ballybrophy. Search was made for DELANY, but he has not been at his residence since, and the police are actively in pursuit. It has transpired that about a fortnight since, when DELANY's father attended at the office of Sir CHARLES COOTE's agent for the purpose of paying rent, the agent complained of DELANY's keeping greyhounds, and of his son JAMES being a poacher. DELANY denied that he had any dogs, and offered to take an oath to that effect; and thereupon Mr. RICHARD ELY, who was present, stated he was surprised that DELANY could make such a statement in his hearing, or words to that effect. The agent, thereupon, [illegible] receipt which he had prepared for DELANY, and said he would require the full arrear to be paid, if DELANY did not get rid of the dogs. This is the only cause of offence that poor Mr. ELY is supposed to have given. He was a keen sportsman, but a more generous man never existed; in fact, the game on his lands were for the use of his friends, and those not only of his own class in life, but the farmers and laborers of the district were always welcome, and usually joined him in coursing parties. He was never known to prosecute in any Court of law in his life. DELANY, the person suspected, has not borne a good character. About four years ago he was tried at the Assizes of Maryborough for the murder of a man named KEATING, by stabbing him, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years imprisonment. The district has not been altogether peaceable lately, two gentlemen in the neighborhood having received threatening notices. The scene of the murder is a short distance from the high road from Limerick to Dublin, and about three miles distant from the town of Borris-in-Ossory. The property has been in the hands of the ELY family without interruption, since Cromwell rooted them."

The Hughes Printing Telegraph has been tried with the utmost success, on the Australian and Tasmanian Cable, now ready for shipment from England. The machines are to go out with, and to be used on, the Cable.

The *Nord* says its London correspondent states that the English Government has resolved to authorize the engagement of laborers for the French colonies among the Coolies of India.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says it was reported on the Paris Bourse, on the 12th, that several leading bankers and capitalists have agreed to devote 75,000,000 francs to take up stock against the next settlement.

The Count DE GOYON, general commanding the French troops at Rome, on Saturday presented to the Pope the officers of the 20th battalion of the Foot Chasseurs, who had recently arrived at Rome. His Holiness received them in his private library and spoke to them all in the most courteous terms.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says the question of a reduction of the French army, to the extent of one hundred thousand men, is under serious consideration.

It is announced that a commission, composed of three persons, appointed by the Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, is about to set out for the coast of Africa, to examine on the spot the question of negro emigration.

The Mortara business has put a check on French ultramontanism. No further active steps will be taken against the Papal Court; but the conviction is firmly established that nothing more can ever be done in France in its favor. Even Count DE GOYON has gone back to Rome, resolved to let this fact be

[illegible] children of the Jewish [illegible] is meant as an answer to the Papal Government.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says: [illegible] juge d'instruction, appointed to examine the charges against M. de MONTALEMBERT, has decided that the incriminated article does not bear [illegible] and [illegible] an *Ordonnance de non lieu*, a declaration that there are not sufficient grounds to prosecute."

[This report is mentioned by no other authority.]

Paris dispatches of the 10th state that MONTALEMBERT's trial had been fixed for the 17th. The public were not to be admitted, and no report would be allowed to be published. Only the judgment will appear in the French papers.

The Emperor NAPOLEON had returned the compliment recently paid to him by Queen VICTORIA, having forwarded to Her Majesty a twelve-pounder howitzer invented by himself, accompanied by the complete harness for six horses. The piece bears the name of [illegible].

The returns of the Bank of France for the month, show a decrease in the cash in hand in Paris of [illegible] francs, and in the branch banks of 9,600,000 francs. The discounts had increased 17,500,000. The Bourse was buoyant on the 10th, and the 3 per cents advanced to 73.60 for money.

The King's speech at the opening of the Belgian Legislature was very congratulatory as to the affairs of the country. The National Treasury was in a satisfactory state, and exhibited a surplus. Among the measures of reform promised is a law securing a more efficient copyright in literary and artistic works, and a note for more establishing additional primary schools.

The *Times* says that according to a statement from Madrid the Spanish Government seem likely to order the fleet at Cuba to proceed at once to demand satisfaction from Mexico on the matter in dispute between the two countries. Probably the countenance of the French Government, who are likewise reported to have sent additional ships of war to that point, is relied upon for this movement, whilst it is also known that England has serious demands to urge which will cause her to insist upon the redress at least equal to that which may be accorded in other cases.

A telegram from Madrid states that a Spanish fleet, consisting of eight steamers, sailed from Cadiz on the 16th for Tangiers. It is added that the fleet has orders, after the presenting the demand of the Spanish Government upon Morocco, to cruise the coast of Africa, and destroy all vessels manned by the Riff Moors which may be found without regular papers, and treat them as pirates.

Accounts from Cadiz state that on the 17th of October the sailing-frigate *Esperanza*, of 38 guns, and the corvette *Isabel Segunda*, of 28 guns, sailed for the Havana, having on board 30 officers and [illegible] infantry. On the 22d of October the sailing-frigate *Perla*, fitted up as a transport, and armed with six guns, sailed for the same destination with [illegible] infantry. There remain in the roads, ready to sail at any moment, the screw-frigate *Petronila*, the paddle-wheel steamer *Isabella la Catolica*, and the transport corvette *Mariguidente*. There are 1,000 infantry and 500 marines to be embarked on board these three ships. These will complete the expedition to a force of 2,100 infantry and 500 marines.

The Madrid *Gazette* publishes a royal decree appointing M. UBARRA Under-Secretary of State to the Minister of War.

In his speech at the opening of the Chambers on the 8th Nov., the King of Portugal thus referred to the case of the *Charles et Georges*:

"Friendly relations have not (since last session) been interrupted with the nations with whom we are allied. A serious misunderstanding, however, arose between my Government and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, in consequence of the capture of the French ship *Charles et Georges* in the waters of Mozambique. This question being taken from the field of right, in which my Government sought to maintain it, my Government—having exhausted the resources in which the letter of treaties authorized it to have recourse—was obliged to cede to the peremptory demand of the delivery of that vessel and the liberation of the captain.

"All the documents relating to this deplorable conflict will shortly be laid before you, and upon their examination I hope you will approve the proceedings of my Government, and relieve it from the responsibility it was forced to incur."

The elections took place at Berlin on the 8th. More than half of the electors of the 1st instance (Urwähler) were present. The result was almost entirely in favor of the new Ministry.

The Austrian Cabinet *Minister* is suppressed.

By an order of the Emperor of Austria, the right hitherto exercised by military commandants, to inflict corporal punishment, has been curtailed. For the future no commanding officer of a regiment can order more than forty blows, with a cane or birch, to be given, and no *chef d'escadron*, or captain of a company, more than twenty.

Snow has fallen at Turin and about Lake Como and the Upper Rhine.

The *Gazette* of Genoa states that the cold is intense, and that icicles are seen hanging from the roofs, a very rare occurrence in that city. The thermometer varies between 33° and 35° Fahrenheit.

The *Gazette* of Nice states that a heavy fall of snow took place between Turin and that city on the 4th and that in consequence the mail from Turin, which was due at Nice on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, did not arrive until Friday afternoon at 2.

The opening of the Piedmontese Parliament is fixed for the [illegible] of January.

The *Mercantile Courier* of Genoa contains some details of the visit of the parents of Mortara to Alatri, and which [illegible] in their not seeing their boy, and being ordered from the town because they had no passports. On their return to Rome the Secretary of State promised that they should see the child. The mother has given an account of this interview. She says he was evidently struggling between fear of the people with whom he lived and his love for his parents; "but the latter at length prevailed, and he declared he would return home with us. I told him he was born a Jew, and that like us he ought to persist in his faith." "Dear mother," he answered, "I repeat the creed of the Jews every day."

The Chamberlain Von LEVETZAU had been appointed Minister for the Duchy of Holstein, and Duke CHARLES of Glucksburg has been reinstated in the office of General of the Danish Army.

An opinion prevailed in Naples that the ports of that kingdom would shortly be open for the free importation of corn, the crops having proved rather a failure, and prices being on the rise.

The St. Petersburg *Northern Bee* publishes an account of the re-establishment of the relations between the Russians and Chinese, on the 28th of August, at Schoungoutschen-Kouldja, in Western China, and the solemn inauguration of the Consular factory.

Notwithstanding heavy frosts, navigation was still open at St. Petersburg on the 10th inst.

The quantity of tallow exported was 112,000 casks.

A rumor was circulating in Italy to the effect that the Emperor of Russia, in order to make his maritime position at Villa Franca more effectual, desired to purchase the Principality of Monaco, which is almost close to it. It was believed that a large offer would not be refused by the Prince of Monaco.

The Russian Ambassador to Japan had arrived at [illegible] with an advantageous treaty which he had succeeded in negotiating.

A telegram, dated St. Petersburg, Nov. 12, reports the Neva closed with ice at that point.

The direction and right of publication of the *Journal de St. Petersburg* has been granted for 15 years to the publisher [illegible].

The Emperor ALEXANDER had addressed the nobility of Moscow in grave and severe terms on the apathy they have displayed in reference to the abolition of serfdom. A deputation of the nobility of Moscow having been introduced to the Czar, in the Kremlin, he said that it was impossible to thank them for their cooperation. They had neither been the first, nor the second, nor the third, to answer to his appeal. This had grieved him profoundly. The eyes of Russia were, he said, fixed on Moscow. He asked them to give him the opportunity of defending them. "I am," he said, "attached to the nobility; but I desire the general good."

A letter from St. Petersburg says it is evident that the nobility silently oppose the wishes of the Emperor. The people of Russia have an unbounded confidence in the Czar. This alone prevents a terrible outbreak.

A telegram from Beyrout announces that a general agitation was reigning in Asiatic Turkey. Insurrections had taken place at several places, and OMAR PASHA was maintaining himself at Bagdad with difficulty.

The tribes living between Tripoli and Aleppo had revolted. The communication was interrupted between the Libanus and Tripoli, and between Alexandretta and Aleppo.

The garrison of Beyrout had been sent against the insurgents.

The disorder in the Libanus had been appeased by the Bishop.

Constantinople journals of the 30th ult., announce that ISMAEL PASHA, the Imperial Commissioner who had been sent to Djidda, had returned to Constantinople, bringing with him thirty-six prisoners, considered to be more or less implicated in the murder of the French and English Consuls. Nothing was known of the punishment which would be inflicted on them.

A letter from Alexandria says it was not expected that the French Consul-General sent to Djidda would accomplish much, as the assassins of the British and French Consuls had escaped. The persons sent to Constantinople were subordinate agents of the men who devised [illegible].

The Calcutta mails of Oct. 9 reached London on [illegible]

the night of the 18th, but would scarcely arrive in time for the *Africa*.

The campaign was to commence in the last week of October. Lord CLYDE had gone to Lucknow, which will be the head-quarters, and the Governor-General was about to follow him.

TANTIA TOPEE was caught and held at bay at Seorah by General MICHELL on the 15th September. General ROBERTS so dealt with the rebels whom Sir HUGH ROSE left him to hunt down and fight down as to leave no reason for invidiously regretting the beginner of the work in watching its continuator. General MITCHELL evinced the same superior efficiency in exchanging compliments with TANTIA TOPEE. He totally routed that leader, taking from him on the field nearly 30 guns, and then sending in pursuit of his 605 men, of whom 400 were horse, with a couple of field pieces; and this success was achieved,—we hardly dare state so startling a fact, frequently as it has been reiterated,—with no loss on our side, or a loss so minute that it was not noticed at the time. The rebels fled northwest, destroying the telegraph line between Bombay and Agra, and an office at or near Indore.

Three days afterwards, in Oude, on an island in the Gogra, the rebels, who had there intrenched themselves, were attacked by two companies of Europeans, the Rajah of Kuppertollah's Contingent, and a party of HODSON's Horse. The enemy fled in boats, upon which the Rajah's guns opened a destructive fire. A thousand rebels are reported slain in this affair.

In Oude, another and very brilliant success was achieved at Sellimpore on the morning of the 23d of September. Major BULWER, with 200 European infantry, 2 nine-pounder guns, and 400 police cavalry, having made a forced night-march of twenty-four miles from Lucknow, had encompassed the rebel intrenchments with his cavalry, under Lieut. CHAMBERLAIN, by 5 o'clock in the morning, and then he stormed the place "red hand." The brother of MUSSEE ALI, two other chiefs, and seven hundred rebels were killed. Our loss was two Europeans and nine of the police cavalry slain, and thirty-four wounded altogether. On the same day at Sussenlee we expelled the enemy, who made hardly any resistance.

The China news is insignificant. The Earl of ELGIN awaits at Shanghae the arrival of the Commissioners for arranging the tariff, and as these gentlemen did not leave Pekin until the middle of August, their appearance is not looked for until the first week in October.

As the American treaty was made first, the tariff for it, it was thought, should be completed in similar order. Mr. REED, not judging so, had gone to Japan.

The Russian Ambassador, Count POUTIATINE, had proceeded to Europe, carrying a treaty recently concluded by his excellency at the Court of Jeddo. Tariff details for the Chino-Russ treaty are of no moment, apparently. We hear of no legation for arranging them either at Shanghae or Tien-tsin.

At Canton there was some appearance of a resumption of business.

Teas were firm. A large business had been done at Shanghae in green for American account at fine prices.

The French-Spanish expedition to Anam has proved thus far successful. The China *Mail* says:

"The British steamer *Scotland*, chartered as a transport by Admiral DE GENOUILLY, returned from Cochin China on Tuesday evening last. She brings very little news indeed, and what little the officers know they are not permitted to communicate. Still, from a pretty authentic source, we gather that a few days after the arrival of the expedition in Turon harbor, fire was opened upon the five forts built to defend the town, and, as the fire was not returned, the forts were occupied without resistance or the loss of a single Frenchman or Spaniard, and that the town is at their mercy. The military force has taken quiet possession of the peninsula east of the town, where the French speak of founding a colony; and, as they expect no assistance from the natives, they think of importing laborers from China. The ships are at anchor under the lee of a headland, in sight of a rich agricultural country, notwithstanding which they are without fresh provisions, and the *Scotland* has been sent up here for live stock and stores, with which she will return to Turon in a few days. The Cochin Chinese were on the look-out for stragglers from the allied lines, and had already picked up four or five. An expedition is expected to start for Hue, the capital, in the course of six or eight weeks."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:

"A declaration issued by Admiral DE GENOUILLY has appeared in the Government *Gazette*, that the Bay and River of Turon, and the port of Chang Callao, are held in a state of effective blockade by the naval and military French forces. It appears to be the desire to keep the proceedings at Cochin China from the knowledge of the public, as the accounts received by the chartered British steamer *Scotland*, just returned from Turon, are very meagre. We learn that the combined forces of the French and Spaniards took the forts on the River of Turon without resistance, and had landed. It is reported that there was a great scarcity of provisions, and the *Scotland* is to return at once with supplies. The Agent of the French Government, it is stated, is anxious to procure steamers of light draught of water, to assist in prosecuting hostilities inland. From what we hear, it is probable that the Cochin Chinese will attempt but a passive resistance, which is likely, more than any other cause, to prolong the difficulties the expedition will have to contend against. It is said that cholera has made its appearance in the force."

The last dispatches received from China announce that Admiral RIGAULT, after having taken possession of the establishments at Turon, had immediately marched on the city of Hue, the capital of Cochin-China, and of the whole Empire of Anam. Details of the taking of Turon show that the gunboats destroyed five forts in half an hour. Turon had been declared French territory.

Cholera was carrying off a great number of people in Japan. Its first appearance was said to have been after the arrival of an American man-of-war, on board of which a case had occurred. The circumstance had prejudiced the Japanese against foreigners. They supposed their wells had been poisoned.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Fault in the Cable—A Letter from Prof. Whitehouse.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your Secretary, dated 27th ult., declining to grant me permission to test the Atlantic cable, and conveying the Director's refusal to entertain any proposal which, after that testing, I might be prepared to make for the reopening and maintenance of communication with Newfoundland. While awaiting this reply at Valentia, I endeavored to serve the interests of the Company by careful experimental research upon a faulty piece of your cable, (raised some weeks since from the harbor,) with the special object of ascertaining the possibility, or otherwise, of accurately detecting the character of the fault, as well as the distance at which it might exist. The results of this examination, which I now lay before you, are decisive, corroborating in every respect the opinion which I have already given, that the system of telegraphing hitherto confidently relied upon, is to the last degree fallacious and inconclusive.

I have been able to imitate and reproduce at pleasure on this short length (less than two miles) every phase through which the Atlantic cable itself has been said to pass, the fault having been consecutively arranged by me, as apparently existing at 600, 500, 400, 300, and lastly at 280 and 240 miles distance, and subsequently at shorter and intermediate lengths. These phases were not produced either by adding to the length, or by substituting fine wire, as equivalent to length, but simply by altering the degree or amount of the fault already existing, while the length of the cable as well as the position of the fault in all instances remained the same.

It is, therefore, manifestly impossible, by any multiplied appeals to such a mode of testing, to distinguish between a great fault at a considerable distance, and a smaller fault near at hand, or, in fact, to ascertain at all with certainty the distance at which a fault exists, unless the degree or amount of such fault be already accurately known—given the distance, the amount of fault may be ascertained; given the amount of fault, the distance may be determined. As, however, in the present condition of the Atlantic cable, both are unknown, and the indications required of each are identical in character and inseparable from each other, it follows that by no nicety in the application of such tests can these two points be separately examined and determined with accuracy.

With such a source of error underlying all the electrical opinions which have been relied upon, the unequivocal demonstrations which I have obtained, induce me, in justice to the enterprise, at once to impeach the validity of the accepted decision upon the state of the cable.

Bearing upon this subject, I here recal to mind an incident of which the Directors are, perhaps, unaware, wherein one of the gentlemen recently employed by them, Mr. C. F. VARLEY, in simple reliance doubtless upon such tests, caused search to be made about seventy miles out at sea upon a cable for a fault or injury which was subsequently found to be on shore. Another case has, indeed, very recently occurred, in which, unless I am misinformed, the difficulty experienced in ascertaining electrically the position of a fault in a cable of very limited length, was only removed by the mechanical operation of underrunning.

I will not enlarge upon the loss of capital and public confidence certain to result from a too implicit reliance upon a system so open to error, and yet upon the unshaken belief in which the very existence of our enterprise has been for a long time, and is at this moment, suspended.

I have felt constrained to bring this matter thus prominently forward because an error in judgment, adopted and acted upon blindly, may thus decide adversely, and at the same time wrongly and irretrievably, a question involving, to a great extent, the interests of two nations, and the loss, or otherwise, of half a million of money.

The probabilities are vastly against any approach to accurate determination of the distance of the fault in such a manner; while, irrespective of my own testing and observations, which lead to an opposite opinion, the common-sense arguments, hitherto apparently overlooked, are wholly in favor of the fault being close at hand. I will briefly enumerate these:

1. The cable has long been exposed to danger upon a coast, for which its delicate structure is known to be utterly unfitted; we therefore have a right to expect injury.

2. The entire interruption which has occurred (from injury no less than three times in as many months, to another length of cable identical in structure—originally a part of our own—similarly situated in the harbor, and connecting the island with the mainland, does lend most strongly confirm this expectation.

3. The last portion of the cable laid out by the *Agamemnon*, was believed to be less perfect than the rest, and it was hoped that it might not have been used at all; in fact, it would not have been, but for the large amount lost upon the previous trip.

4. A considerable degree of fault was found to exist in that part of the Atlantic cable within the harbor which was cut out, and on its removal and replacement by fresh cable, the signals from Newfoundland were so manifestly improved for a time, that the subsequent receipt of messages was the very best and quickest work performed by the cable.

Lastly. No accident is known to have occurred during the paying out at the distance of 280 miles, sufficient to lay bare the conductor for two inches, as is now inferred to be the case.

Having thus given my reasons for dissent from the received opinion upon the present state of the Atlantic cable, on the ground of its being based upon insufficient, and what now prove to be unsound electrical data, no less than opposed to all arguments which common sense adduces, I may add that my confidence will be in no way shaken should the present tardy and feeble effort with reference to the shore end prove a failure. I regard the means employed as inadequate to the end to be attained.

I turn now with pleasure to recount to the Directors an incident which I have gleaned since my arrival at Valentia, and which, I doubt not, they will learn with equal gratification. Shortly after the repairs had been effected, to which allusion has already been made, and when the cable was in its most perfect working order, the Superintendent at Newfoundland, when all the official messages of the day had been worked off, gave permission, in order to keep the clerks employed, for the exchange of conversational intercourse between Newfoundland and Valentia for a time. Freed thus from any fear of any responsibility attaching to errors from carelessness or haste, the clerks on duty manipulated at a higher speed than had ever before been attained; Newfoundland using my instrument, and induction coils for transmission, while Valentia received the signals on THOMSON's galvanometer, and recorded by finger-key upon paper; the station clock marked the time upon the paper, in hours, half-hours, and quarters, as well as minutes, so that there can be no error in the computation of speed. I have carefully examined the record then made; the signals are perfect, and the rate at which for a length of time that conversation was kept up in words at full length, was such (if that speed alone could be maintained, and I am confident that it can even be increased,) as would enable the Directors, after the payment of all working expenses, to declare a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum upon the present capital, while laying aside, within twelve months, a reserve of £50,000. This computation is made for the six working days only, allowing a margin of four hours per diem for unavoidable delays and interruptions.

These facts and these figures, together with the calculations upon which they are based, I am prepared at any time to submit and to substantiate before the Directors and shareholders, and this is the condition to which I still believe the cable admits of being again safely and easily restored at an early day.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

E. O. WILDMAN WHITEHOUSE,

Late Electrician to the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.

Atlantic Telegraph Without a Cable.

Why not try to telegraph across the Atlantic without a cable? In Dundee we have a scientific enthusiast who, with all the devotion of an alchemist, has attained results which will compare with, if they do not outrival, the most brilliant achievements of FARADAY, WHEATSTONE and MORSE. Had he been more worldly-minded, and cared for fame or fortune, he would long ere this have been a distinguished and opulent man, but, studying everything but his own advantage, he is almost unknown, and has only just been raised by a Government pension from a lowly and arduous profession. Whoever enters the sanctum of that simple man, however, must be struck with the evidences that he is rich in the lore of the universe, and that he possesses secrets which may yet enrich mankind. His Submarine Telegraph without wires is one of these. So recently as Saturday last we saw on his table a working model which, were it placed on the table of the Board Room of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, would, we think, induce them to try whether they could not telegraph between England and America without any cable whatever. This model consists simply of a trough filled with water, on each side of which are two small copper plates, the plates on the one side being connected with a common electric battery, and it is found that without any wire the electricity passes through the water and makes signals on the other side in the ordinary manner—the theory being that the copper plates guide the electric current in the circuit. It may be objected that the results obtained in this model would not be obtained on a larger scale. Mr. LINDSAY—for that is our electrician's name—has not been able to carry out such experiments as he yet contemplates; but some time ago his system was tried at Portsmouth, and found to answer perfectly across water of the breadth of half a mile; and if it answers for that distance, there appears no reason why it should not answer for any distance on the face of the globe.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

Expedition to Paraguay.

From the London Daily News, Nov. 12.

The Government of the United States has for some time past been fitting out a large naval expedition against the Republic of Paraguay, which, as our readers know, lies some thousand miles up the tributaries of the River Plate, on the banks of the Parana and the Paraguay; and this expedition is now on the point of departure from Norfolk, in Virginia, for its destination. It consists of two frigates, with a considerable number of small ships-of-war, fitted so as to be suitable for river navigation, and of 3,000 fighting men; and it is accompanied by two lake steamers. It is, therefore, a formidable expedition—so formidable as to have cost, say the transatlantic journals, nearly $5,000,000.

Whatever it cost, it undoubtedly is one of the largest naval displays lately made by the United States Government, and has its interest and importance even in that sense. The extreme length of time that has been consumed in getting it up, suggests, however, to us, who could have fitted out such a squadron in as many weeks as it has taken the United States Government months on this occasion, that in the event—we trust the all but impossible event—of hostilities between England and that country, we should at least have very great advantages at their commencement—a superiority we have rarely enjoyed on the breaking out of a war in Europe.

We knew, without this expedition, that the United States Government is not thoroughly imbued with the principles of peace and goodwill to all men as to present the right cheek for insult after the left has been smitten. But whatever offences the Government of Paraguay may have committed against the United States, (and we are not at all disposed to palliate them,) the State of Paraguay is not of such gravity and importance in the country of nations as to have rendered an expedition of this magnitude, or an expenditure so enormous, an imperative and unavoidable duty. There is no commerce of the United States in its rivers to protect; there are not half a dozen citizens of the great Republic within its dominions; and there is not a Spanish American Republic with which the Government of Washington has not far graver and more important disputes. No doubt in dealing with the Government of Asuncion it is necessary to have a force strong enough to force its way up to that capital, if resistance be shown, and to bombard it after the fashion of Greytown, if submission be not made by President LOPEZ. But making every allowance for these contingencies, the expedition now leaving the shores of the United States for Paraguay does seem out of all reasonable proportion with its ostensible object.

Its disproportion seems, indeed, to be admitted by our friends across the Atlantic. The squadron is not only, they say, an expedition to teach Paraguay better manners; it is a manifestation of United States policy in relation to the whole of South America. It is a sort of notice of what the South American States may each and all expect in their turn if the wishes and interests of the United States are thwarted and contravened. It is not very long since we had the Republic of Chili, furthest off such dangers, propounding and proposing to its cognate republics a league of self-defence against the aggressions of Anglo-American Filibusterism. The notion of course fell to the ground. But this expedition is, it may be presumed, a practical reply to the vague suggestion—a kind of rod in pickle exposed to the view of the Spanish-American communities and to their half-Indian populations. Well, we cannot object to it even in that sense. All the world will gain by those States being kept in good order; and as we took very summary measures to enforce our own views in Venezuela only the other day, the United States have quite as much right as, and a far deeper interest than, England, to enforce good conduct on them when it is necessary. Only it is useful carefully to note the tendency of all these things.

War is so obvious a means of distracting a nation from its own internal affairs as to have been resorted to at one time and another by nearly all governments. Mr. PITT went reluctantly to war with France rather than face the domestic questions which demanded solution in England towards the close of the last century. And there is Marshal O'DONNELL just now preparing for war with somebody, to divert the attention of Spain from its internal state; but whether the Marshal means to punish the Moors of the Riff, or to attempt the reconquest of Mexico, who can tell? So it may be with President BUCHANAN. Under the guise of bringing LOPEZ to his senses, he may be making ready for graver and more serious emergencies. And certainly if England and France do not succeed in averting the military ardor of Marshal O'DONNELL from Mexico, (where, without doubt, Spain has received provocation enough,) President BUCHANAN may find ample occupation there for the great expedition against Paraguay, on which he has spent so much money and drawn so largely on the naval resources of his Government.

But, passing from the speculative to the actual, we cannot deny that President LOPEZ has given the United States Government very just and serious grounds of complaint, as, indeed, he has almost every other State (England, perhaps, excepted) with which he has been brought into connection, since Brazil opened up communication for him with the outer world. When we speak of Paraguay we speak of LOPEZ—for LOPEZ is Paraguay, just as much, although in a different way, as FRANCA was. He is a little more humane—that is the main distinction between the two despots. The one sought security in complete isolation; the other tries to find safety in monopolizing in himself all intercourse and trade with other countries. The great article of wealth in Paraguay is the Yerba Mate, so largely consumed in the surrounding States, and of that LOPEZ monopolizes the commerce; not content with this, he also wishes to monopolize the navigation of the rivers which form the boundaries of Paraguay.

This is his policy; he endeavors to carry it out by strongly fortifying an island which commands the entrance to the river Paraguay, and by ordering (as he is now doing) a flotilla of gun-boats from Europe, to make himself complete master of that stream, which is navigable into the provinces of Brazil where it rises. Now, very naturally such a policy brings him into conflict and collision with foreign States wishing to explore, in the interests of humanity, the upper waters of the Plate, and with their subjects who have settled in Paraguay, and seek to develop its resources. Except in his discussion with Brazil, which was only terminated pacifically by the presence of an overwhelming force, [illegible]. It brought on him the censure of the Government of France in the columns of the *Moniteur*, and it is about to subject him to coercion by the Government of the United States. In Europe people may think President BUCHANAN needlessly severe on an insignificant opponent; but neither we, who raised a Chinese war out of the Police visit to a lorcha in the Canton river, nor the French, who came down with heavy demands on Portugal because the authorities at Mozambique were bringing the tri-color into deserved discredit, can raise our voices on behalf of the ruler of Paraguay.

There is indeed no reason why we in England should throw away our sympathy on President LOPEZ. The attempt in which he is engaged, that of obstructing the navigation of a great river and opposing the natural progress of commerce, is an offence against civilization, and in his case is without excuse. The Oriental barbarians with whom we have lately been settling the terms of future commercial intercourse by means of the sword, were separated from the ideas of the Western World by race and language and the whole course of their life and thought, and it was no wonder that the lesson, that nations, like individuals, exist for each other, as well as for themselves, was one difficult for them to learn at once. LOPEZ cannot plead this excuse, and his endeavor to retain in his own hands the foreign trade of Paraguay is the result of unsentimental and calculated exclusiveness.

We shall shortly see it break down. The instinct of self-preservation will in all probability induce him to make every concession demanded. If so, the invasion of the waters of Paraguay by this expedition cannot do otherwise than very great good, and all the world will be greatly obliged to the United States if it insist on two things indispensable to the free and secure navigation of those waters—the dismantling of the batteries of Itapira and its fortified camp, and the reduction of LOPEZ's river flotilla to a strength required for fiscal purposes only. For, if we are to have the free use of the Plate and its tributaries, we must not tolerate the existence of a large armed force commanding the passage of the Rivers Parana and Paraguay, as is the case just now. In its abatement England has just as deep an interest as Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and the United States; and so far as that goes, we shall watch the progress and fortunes of this American expedition with interest and hope.

American Designs upon Spanish-America.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of Nov. 9, has an article on the American foreign policy, from the able pen of Lieut. AIMÉ-MARTIN. We translate the material portions:

Surrounded hitherto by minor difficulties in the interior of the country, such for example as the Constitution of Kansas and the Mormon revolt—difficulties which, though not yet completely set at rest, have, at least, left to Administrative action a greater scope for other attractions, Mr. BUCHANAN is at length enabled to turn his attention to foreign politics and to dream of the realization of the promises with which he inaugurated his Presidency. The finding of a pretext for foreign action was no embarrassment for him. His predecessors had bequeathed him a number of "pending questions," from among which he had only to make his choice. It has pleased him to commence with Paraguay; and unless the execution of his fine projects are not arrested, and turned over to the willing care of his successor, by the intervening termination of his Presidential powers, he will probably take up, in turn, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, New-Grenada, Mexico, Cuba, &c.

The origin of the quarrel which the United States fleet has gone to settle in Paraguay goes as far back as the end of 1854 and the commencement of 1855. Like almost all American quarrels, it arises out of the acknowledged rights of a company formed by citizens of the United States, for the navigation of a river. Besides which, the Government of Washington claims from Paraguay reparation for an outrage on the American flag. This last grievance is that which is most especially insisted on, and it consists, to state it briefly, of the following facts: A United States steamer, the *Water-Witch*, under the honorable pretext of a scientific exploration, ascended the Parana and appeared at the junction of the Paraguayan waters, on the 1st of February, 1855. Now, in virtue of a decree of President LOPEZ, dated the 3d of the preceding October, an entrance into the rivers of the Republic had been prohibited to foreign vessels-of-war. This certainly was neither a liberal nor a courteous measure; but it was, nevertheless, at that time, the law of Paraguay. The *Water-Witch* was accordingly notified not to advance. But, "Go ahead! Forward!" says the American maxim, and the United States vessel boldly continued her course. A battery on shore then signified to her, in a manner still more peremptory, that she must stop, and that she must even obey a decree of Paraguay. This style of order produced its effect. The *Water-Witch* sustained sufficiently serious injuries to oblige her Commander, notwithstanding his great desire to reply to the fort, to run back to Corrientes.

The reply which it was then impossible to make, the United States are now sending, after an intermission of four years, to the authorities of Paraguay. Coercive measures, however, are not to be employed except in the improbable event of an attempt at a peaceable arrangement being found unsuccessful. Indeed, a minister furnished with full powers is on board the fleet, in the person of Mr. BOWLIN. This Envoy Extraordinary is to proceed to Asuncion, and make, in person, the following demands on President LOPEZ:—complete reparation for the outrage on the flag of the Union, and indemnity for injury done to citizens of the United States. Should the Government of Paraguay not immediately accede to these two claims, or should he appear to seek to evade them, Mr. BOWLIN is ordered to retire and leave further action to Commodore SHUBRICK, in command of the fleet. If, however, and which is more probable, President LOPEZ yields to these claims so rigorously presented, the American Envoy will propose to him besides a treaty of Commerce and Navigation, comprising the "most liberal terms," say the American newspapers, and entirely of a character to open to the enterprise of the citizens of the United States the development of the natural wealth which is shut up in Paraguay.

The semi-official Press of Washington does not by any means conceal that the solution of the Paraguay quarrel is only part of the mission of Commodore SHUBRICK's fleet. It appears to be decided that similar decisive arguments are to be employed towards Nicaragua. It is known that the United States have already negotiated with that country a treaty which, after having passed through numerous vicissitudes, has not yet been definitely ratified. This document, which bore the name of the Cass-Yrissari treaty, after the names of the Secretary of State at Washington and the representative of Nicaragua at that capital, conferred such privileges on the United States, that not only the transit route across the Isthmus, but even the territorial sovereignty, must have passed insensibly into the hands of the great Republic. The most important of these advantages consisted in the power which the United States would have enjoyed of employing in Nicaragua such a number of troops and for such a period of time as she might deem necessary for the purpose of affording protection as well to the merchandise as to the passengers traversing that State. Nicaragua had stipulated for the right to be at least consulted on the necessity and duration of the contingent occupation of a portion of her territory by an armed force belonging to the United States. She could not above all consent that these troops should employ the privilege which it was sought to offer them, for carrying war into the other Republics of Central America. These points of objection have not been accepted at Washington; they have even been regarded there as an insult to the upright and scrupulous Republic. Gen. CASS has accordingly signified to Mr. JEREZ, the Envoy Extraordinary of Nicaragua, that all future negotiations would be useless, in the event of Nicaragua's refusing to sign the treaty on the original basis. This notification is almost equivalent to a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two Governments.

It is not, however, only the right of military occupation of the Isthmus of Panama, to which the American Union is pretending. She desires, if certain interpreters of public opinion are to be believed, to oppose all European protectorates in the New World. While declaring that she seeks only to guarantee the neutrality of land, river and sea communication, she maintains towards such of the petty States of America, pretensions which leave no doubt of the meaning which she attaches to the word "neutrality."

It will be interesting to note the progress of this policy, which, abandoning the obscurity of diplomacy, commences boldly to develop itself in broad daylight. If we may form an idea of the intentions of Mr. BUCHANAN by the language of the papers which are said to be the organs of his Administration, we shall soon see the United States obtaining, by force, the most important concessions from every one of the weak Republics of Central America. Then Europe will no longer be able to doubt the realization of the exclusive doctrines of President MONROE; the citizens of the United States will in reality be called to sway all America as absolute masters.

The Wabash at Constantinople—American Manifest Destiny.

The *Patrie*, in an article headed "*L'Europe et les Etats Unis*," refers to the case of the *Wabash* frigate at Constantinople, and makes a violent and most exaggerated attack on the American Republic. After stating that Europe has long been accustomed to display great indulgence towards the United States, first, from admiration of their efforts to establish themselves as a powerful State by the solemn impulse of individual liberty, afterwards from curiosity, and, lastly, from habit, the article proceeds in these terms:

"It was generally admitted at this side of the Atlantic that a social and political experiment of the highest interest was being tried at the other, and that in order not to trouble the attempt in any way, tolerance should be shown to eccentricities and phantasies which would not be permitted in any other case. But at present the experiment may be looked on as terminated. The American Union is no longer, in any one's opinion, a model society; and Europe, to whom it owes everything, begins to find that her almost paternal solicitude merited somewhat more consideration and somewhat less arrogance—in a word, conduct of a more filial character towards a society which is at least its senior in civilization. In fact, all the intercourse of the young republic with Europe, particularly of late years, has displayed on the part of the Americans tendencies marked by a character of exclusiveness, and, above all, of violence, which it is impossible to tolerate any longer. There exists a public law, which is obligatory on all nations mutually; there are besides private enactments, which are binding on all men without any regard to nationality; there is, finally, a jurisdiction which stops short neither at frontiers nor at seas, and which belongs to civilization itself all over the globe. The Americans are amenable to it as much as the Europeans, and yet they only too often totally disregard it."

The article then refers more particularly to the conduct of the *Wabash*, which, it declares, refused for a length of time to leave the Dardanelles, under pretext, as already stated, that the United States had not signed any treaty [illegible] under the waters of Constantinople [illegible] goes on as follows:

"But this restless and encroaching Democracy, which wants to thrust [illegible]; which forces, with [illegible] the passage of the Sound; which [illegible] in China the proceedings of our negotiators; [illegible] prayers for the triumph of Russia; [illegible] intervention, even brutally in all our affairs, and almost in every instance to oppose the interests of civilization—this Democracy, we say, has brought forward against us a new principle, called the Monroe doctrine, in virtue of which she pretends to interdict us from every kind of intervention in the seas and coasts of the whole of America. It seems like a dream to hear such principles insisted on every day in the journals of the Union, and even in the official notes of the Government. It is, nevertheless, in virtue of this theory that Spain was, and is still, threatened with seeing Cuba taken from her, and that so many filibustering attempts have been made for that purpose. It is in order to drive England from the American coasts that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is loudly disavowed at present, and propositions have been made to Congress to cancel it. If this Monroe doctrine were admitted, even tacitly, by the great States, our West India colonies would speedily be menaced, for there would soon be no security for European interests in the seas of the new world. There is in this conduct something more than ingratitude, there is a sovereign want of foresight; as M. DE TALLEYRAND said, it is worse than a crime—it is a blunder. The great American Republic owes everything to Europe; her increasing population, her capital, her mechanical progress, and even her existence. But for the 350,000 emigrants who every year leave our shores, each of them taking on an average 400f., without reckoning their labor, her development would soon be cut short. Without English capital, which carries out the majority of her undertakings, she would have neither canals, nor railways, nor manufactures. But for the piracy which she carries on with impunity of our modes of proceeding, and of our inventions, she would be neither a manufacturing nor a great maritime nation. And as a return for so many services rendered, she nevertheless does not hesitate to sacrifice our most precious interests to her slightest convenience; and she has already exhibited the sad spectacle of a whole nation repudiating the faith of private engagements, and thus inflicting ruin on Europe for the satisfaction of a few bankers."

The article then warns the United States that they are going too far, that "there are bounds to everything—in the right of abusing as well as in the duty of tolerating"—and then very gravely affirms that "the empire of the world in the present day does not belong to any one, either in America or in Europe." The last testament of PETER the Great of Russia had, the *Patrie* declares, at least as much authority as the Monroe doctrine, and yet, although Europe had long, from habit, considered its accomplishment as an inevitably fatality, it was gloriously buried forever under the walls of Sebastopol. The article concludes as follows:

"The United States will not effect in the world what powerful Russia, with her army of a million of men, with her fleets, with the genius of her Czars, and with the discipline and the tenacity of her inhabitants, has not been able to do in Europe. They will not succeed in contesting her legitimate share of influence wherever she may usefully exercise it. We do not at all intend to oppress them, but they must know that Europe will not allow herself either to be excluded or humiliated. It is necessary that they should know that we will not abandon either in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, or the Black Sea the cause of right and of civilization."

The British Treaty with Japan—Commercial Regulations.

The following is a summary of the Treaty between her Majesty and the Emperor of Japan, as signed at Yeddo, on August 26, 1858:

ARTICLE 1. Stipulates for peace and friendship.

ART. 2. Stipulates for the reciprocal right to appoint a diplomatic agent at Yeddo and London, and consular agents at the open ports. The British diplomatic agent and the Consul-General may travel to any part of Japan, and the Japanese diplomatic agent and Consul-General to any part of Great Britain.

ART. 3. The ports and towns of Hakodadi, Kanagawa and Nagasaki, to be opened to British subjects on July 1, 1859. Nee-e-gata, or, if that is unsuitable as a harbor, some other port on the west coast of Nipon, on Jan. 1, 1860. Hiogo on Jan. 1, 1863. In all those places British subjects may permanently reside, and may lease ground and purchase and erect buildings, but shall not erect fortifications. They are not to be confined by any wall or gate, and their free ingress and egress not to be impeded. The limits within which British subjects may travel are defined. The general limit is ten *ri* (each *ri* being 4,275 yards) in any direction.

After January 1, 1862, British subjects may reside at Yeddo, and from January 1, 1863, in Osaca, for purposes of trade only. In each of those cities a suitable district for their residence, and the distance to which they may go, shall be arranged by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Japanese Government.

ART. 4. All questions arising between British subjects in the Japanese dominions shall be under the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

ART. 5. Japanese guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects shall be punished by the Japanese authorities.

British subjects who may commit any crime against Japanese, or other foreigners, shall be punished by the British authorities, according to British law.

ART. 6. Mode of settling complaints of British against Japanese, or of Japanese against British.

ART. 7. The authorities on either side are to do their best to enforce recovery of debts due by their own people to those of the other nation, without, however, being responsible for payment.

ART. 8. The Japanese Government will place no restriction upon the lawful employment of Japanese by British subjects.

ART. 9. British subjects to have free exercise of their religion in Japan, and may erect places of worship.

ART. 10. Foreign coin to be current in Japan; the value to be determined by weight. Coin, (except Japanese copper coin,) and foreign gold and silver, may be exported.

ART. 11. Supplies for the British Navy may be landed and stored at Kanagawa, Hakodadi and Nagasaki, free from duty; but, if any are sold, the purchaser must pay the proper duty.

ART. 12. If any British vessel be wrecked on the coast of Japan, the Japanese authorities shall render assistance to vessel and crew, and send the latter, if necessary, to the nearest consular station.

ART. 13. British merchant vessels may employ a pilot to take them in or out of port.

ART. 14. At each of the open ports, British subjects may import and export, directly or indirectly, any lawful merchandise, paying the duties prescribed by the treaty. With the exception of munitions of war, which shall be sold to the Japanese Government alone, they may freely buy from, and sell to, Japanese any articles they have for sale; and Japanese may buy and use the same.

ART. 15. Mode of determining the value of goods imported.

ART. 16. All goods imported into Japan by British subjects, which have paid the import duty, may be transported by the Japanese to any part of the empire without any further duty.

ART. 17. British merchants who have imported merchandise, and paid the duty, shall be entitled to a certificate of the payment, and may then re-export it, and land it in any other port without any additional duty.

ART. 18. The Japanese authorities at each port shall adopt proper means to prevent smuggling.

ART. 19. All penalties and confiscations made under the treaty shall belong to the Tycoon of Japan.

ART. 20. The articles for regulation of trade appended to the treaty are to be considered as part of it, and equally binding.

The British diplomatic agent, in conjunction with the Japanese Government, may make such rules as may be necessary for carrying out both treaty and articles.

ART. 21. The treaty being signed in English, Japanese, and Dutch, the Dutch text shall be considered the original. All official communications from British diplomatic and consular agents to be written in English, but, for a period of five years, to be accompanied by a Dutch or Japanese translation.

ART. 22. Either party may demand a revision of the treaty on or after July 1, 1872.

ART. 23. The British Government and British subjects shall be entitled to equal participation in all advantages granted, or hereafter granted, in Japan, to the Government and subjects of any other nation.

ART. 24. Ratifications to be exchanged within a year.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

REGULATION 1. The captain of a vessel is to exhibit to the Japanese authorities, within forty-eight hours of his arrival, (Sunday excepted,) proof that he has deposited his ship's papers at the British Consulate, and shall then make entry of his ship in writing, and deposit a written manifest of his cargo, stating who are the consignees, and adding a list of his stores. Any error may be corrected within twenty-four hours without fee; afterwards, $15 must be paid. Any goods not entered in the manifest, will pay double duty. Any captain neglecting to enter his ship within the time prescribed shall pay a penalty of $60 a day.

REG. 2. Japanese Custom-house officers may be placed on board any ship in port, except ships-of-war. No goods to be unladen between sunset and sunrise. Hatches may be secured by the Japanese officers, and any person breaking the fastening shall pay a fine of six dollars for each offence. Any goods discharged from a ship without having been duly entered, shall be liable to confiscation. Packages with goods of value fraudulently concealed, and not mentioned in the invoice, shall be forfeited. If any British ship is engaged in smuggling, she shall pay a fine of $1,000, and the goods shall be forfeited. Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo without payment of duty, under supervision of the Japanese authorities. If any part be sold, duty to be paid thereon. Cargo may be transhipped from one vessel to another, under supervision, and on proof of *bona fide* nature of the transaction. Importation of opium being prohibited, if any British vessel has more than three catties weight on board, the surplus quantity may be seized and destroyed, and any person smuggling opium shall be liable to a fine of $15 a catty.

REG. 3. Mode of entering goods by the owner or consignee. The entry is to state the name of the owner and of the ship, the marks, contents and value of each package. The original invoice to be presented to the Japanese Custom-house. The Japanese officers may examine the packages, but without expense or unreasonable delay. If the importer or owner should find that his goods have been damaged on the voyage, he may apprise the Custom-House, and have the damage appraised, so as to make a deduction from the value in his entry. All goods intended for export must be entered at the Japanese Custom-House before they are shipped. Any goods shipped without having been so entered, and all packages containing prohibited articles, shall be forfeited. No entry shall be required for supplies for ships, and their passengers and crews, nor for passengers' clothing, &c.

REG. 4. Ships wishing to clear must give twenty-four hours' notice at the Custom-house. If clearance be refused, the captain or consignee, and the British Consul, must be informed of the reason. British ships-of-war shall not be required to enter or clear, nor shall they be visited by the Customs or police. [illegible]

[illegible] Whale ships touching for supplies, and ships in distress, shall not be required to make a manifest, unless they wish to trade.

REG. 5. Any person signing a false declaration or certificate, with intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each offence.

REG. 6. No tonnage duties shall be levied on British ships in the port of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese Custom-house authorities. For the entry of a ship, fifteen dollars. For the clearance of a ship, seven dollars. For each permit, one dollar and a half. For each bill of health, one dollar and a half. For every other document, one dollar and a half.

REG. 7. Duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government on all goods landed in the country, according to the following tariff: Class 1. All articles in this class shall be free of duty: Gold and silver, coined or uncoined. Wearing apparel, in actual use. Household furniture and printed books, not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan. Class 2. A duty of five per cent. shall be paid on the following articles: All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, repairing or fitting out of ships; whaling gear of all kinds; salt provisions of all kinds; bread and breadstuffs, living animals of all kinds, coals, timber for building houses, rice, paddy, steam machinery, zinc, lead, tin, raw silk, cotton and woollen manufactured goods. Class 3. A duty of twenty-five per cent. shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors. Class 4. All goods not included in any of the preceding classes shall pay a duty of twenty per cent. All articles of Japanese production which are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of five per cent., with the exception of gold and silver coin, and copper in bars. Rice and wheat, the produce of Japan, shall not be exported from Japan as cargo; but all British subjects resident in Japan, and British ships, for their crews and passengers, shall be furnished with sufficient supplies of the same. Foreign grain, brought into any open port of Japan, in a British ship, if no part thereof has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance. The Japanese Government will sell, from time to time, at public auction, any surplus quantity of copper that may be produced. Five years after the opening of Kanagawa, the import and export duties shall be subject to revision, if either the British or Japanese Government desire it.

The Mortara Abduction—The Truth Coming Out.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa contains some details of this distressing and scandalous affair which have not been published before, and which show the cruelty of the proceeding in a most unmistakable manner. Little EDGAR, who is six years and ten months old, was taken forcibly from his parents by some of the Pope's *gendarmes*. They lifted him up from the ground and carried him in their arms out of the house, down the steps, and put him into a carriage, without heeding the distress of the child's parents or the astonishment of the bystanders. All the way from Bologna to Rome he did nothing but cry and beg them to take him back to his papa and mamma. The brigadier (a sergeant of *gendarmes*) who was with him tried to put a [illegible] round his neck, but the boy opposed it with all his little strength, refused to [illegible] him instead a *mezuza*. This is a sort of little reliquary, on which the name of God is inscribed, and which Jewish children are in the habit of wearing. All this was written to an influential person at Bologna, and confirmed subsequently by the child himself to his father during the interview at which the rector of the Catechumens was present. In one of the visits which M. MORTARA, the father, was permitted to make to his son, he told him he expected to obtain the Pope's permission to take him back to Bologna, and the poor child, overjoyed at hearing this, said he hoped it would not be long before, and that he should not mind sleeping in the carriage for the three days it would take to get home again. The father, who is a dealer in gold lace and brocades, and who has no other means of supporting his family, was of course compelled to leave Rome and return to Bologna, where his business required his presence. He told his son and the rector of this intention, and of his speedy return. At his departure the rector, in violation of his promise, refused to admit any Jew whatever into the College, and it was precisely at that very time that the journals devoted to ultra-Catholicism proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of Europe how the child was filled with the fervor of his call to such a degree as to wish to devote himself to the conversion of the Jews. Zeal like this at the age of six years and a half is edifying indeed! The *Armonia*, an organ of the priests at Turin, in a recent number does not scruple to publish certain spiritual effusions put into the boy's mouth to that effect, but in which none of our readers will believe. In the meantime, the afflicted father, having arranged his affairs at Bologna, started once more for Rome, and his poor wife, whose distress of mind since the child's abduction has been incessant, decided on accompanying her husband. But when they had reached Rome they were told that their son had been removed to Alatri, a place rather more than fifty miles off; and thither they resolved to go, though the mother was exhausted with anxiety and fatigue. As soon as they arrived at Alatri (as we learn from a correspondent who has sent us these details) they obtained the services of a woman to guide them to the house of the rector. This worthy was absent at mass with their son. The father left his wife at the rector's, and went to meet the rector on his return with the boy. The rector was accompanied by a brother of his, and when the father approached the gate of the church the churchman slammed the door in his face. The father then went and stationed himself in the street, waiting for their coming out from the church; and, in fact, after some little time, the rector, his brother and the young MORTARA did come out. Instead, however, of advancing to meet him, they turned off by the opposite street, dragging the child along, who, from time to time, turned round to look at his father, and struggled to get away. But he was forced to go with them, M. MORTARA returned to the rector's house, where he had left his wife, and there both were, the longer they waited for the son's return, the more [illegible]. Looking out of a window, M. MORTARA then perceived that two *gendarmes* were watching in the street. Thinking they might be waiting there for him, he left the house with his wife and walked on [illegible] to see what their intentions were. These men did not speak, but they followed M. MORTARA and his wife wherever they went. A few moments later the Jew and his wife perceived that they were being stared at in a menacing manner by the inhabitants, and soon became aware, by the cries they heard, that the people had been taught to believe the object of their coming there was to murder their own child. Calumny, as we see, is always a favorite weapon with the priests. Seeing what danger they were incurring, the unhappy parents took refuge in a hotel. An officer of the gendarmerie, called a *maréchal*, and an inspector of police soon entered and demanded their passport. As soon as it was held out to them, they seized and [illegible], M. MORTARA and his wife to repair forthwith to the Governor's. The official told them he was not ignorant of the motive of their coming to Alatri, but that it was all of no use, for without a fresh permission from the Pope they would decidedly not be allowed to see their son, and he thereupon desired them to quit the town within the space of two hours. So they returned to Rome, and here they met, it is true, with more humane treatment, for the Secretary of State gave his word to the mother that the child should be recalled to Rome, and that she should be allowed to embrace it. On the 11th of October she was in fact enabled to see her child, and the poor woman, in a letter she wrote to a friend of hers at Bologna, thus describes the interview: "This morning I and my husband went to the Catechumens, and they told us that the rector and my dear child had just arrived; we mounted the flight of steps, and very soon after that we had our darling EDGAR in our arms. As for me I kissed him over and over again, weeping and sobbing; while he answered my kisses and embraces with his whole soul; greatly excited and shedding tears, the little fellow struggled between his fear of those who have him in their power and his immense love for us, but this at last triumphed. He cried out quite loud that he wanted to go home with his parents to his brothers and sisters. I told him to remember that he was born a Jew as we were, and that it was his duty always to remain one. He answered, 'Yes, dear mamma, I shall always take care to say the *Shemah* every day.' I added that we had come to Rome to see him again, and that we should not leave the city without him, at which he appeared glad and happy. All this took place in the presence of the rector and of my brother and sisters."

What sort of heart must his be who can withhold its sympathy from this bereaved mother?

Let those pseudo-religious journals, the partisans of the Inquisition at Rome, gainsay the facts above stated if they dare, supposing that any sense of shame be yet left alive in them.

The Hughes Printing Telegraph.

We were much gratified, yesterday, says the London *News* of Nov. 12, by witnessing the working of Professor HUGHES' Printing Telegraph, through the Australian and Tasmanian Cable, manufactured by Mr. HENLEY. Nothing could be more satisfactory than both the speed and accuracy with which the instruments recorded the messages. The cable is 240 miles in length, and is at present submerged in large tanks on Mr. HENLEY's premises at Greenwich. For all practical telegraphic purposes it is therefore in the same condition in which it will be when laid in the ocean between Australia and Tasmania. As there is a slight retardation in the waves passing through this length of cable, the instruments are not constructed to work up to the maximum speed which the Hughes Printing Telegraph is capable of attaining. The instruments record a letter, stop, or space for every single electrical wave transmitted. Hence the superior speed of this method as compared with all others previously in use. Twenty words per minute can be sent through the whole 240 miles of cable. These are printed in duplicate at both extremities of the line, in good plain Roman type. The sender thus keeps his copy as a voucher for the accuracy of the message sent, while the receiving clerk forwards the strip recorded at his end to the person for whom the communication is intended. The necessity for a copying clerk to interpret the symbols of the message sent is thus altogether dispensed with. The best notion of this speed of transmission may be conveyed to our readers by the fact that a column of type similar to those of our leading articles could be printed simultaneously in Tasmania and Australia in an hour. For ordinary purposes this speed might be greatly increased by the use of contractions similar to those used by short-hand writers. When we witnessed the trials of the printing machine a very delicate galvanometer was placed in the circuit, so as to receive the electric waves before they entered the recording instrument. So rapid was the transmission of the currents, that the needle of the galvanometer scarcely seemed to move, the deflection being hardly more than a degree for each recorded letter. This deflection could not be made use of for reading by sight. [illegible]

[illegible] There is, therefore, every [illegible] of our Antipodean brethren being greatly in [illegible] of the mother country, in the speed and [illegible] with which their submarine communications [illegible].

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Africa.] LONDON, Friday, Nov. 12—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets continue without animation, and only a moderate business has been transacted during the week, without material alteration in prices. Money is more demand at 2½@3 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Consols leave off [illegible] for money, [illegible] for the account. Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d. Mexican Dollars, 5s. 0⅝d. American Eagles, 76s. 3½d. Doubloons—Spanish, 76s. 6d.; South American, 74s.

COCOA—Of 748 bags Trinidad a small portion sold at 48s. for ordinary, to 61s. for very good Red, the remainder bought in at those prices.

COCHINEAL—Of 309 bags at auction about one-half found buyers at barely previous rates; Honduras Silver, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d. for fair bold grain, and 3s. 5d.@3s. 7d. for ordinary and middling, with Pasty at 3s. 3d.@3s. 4d. Teneriffe Silver, 3s. 7d.@3s. 8d., with ordinary black at 3s. 10d., fair quality being held at 4s.@4s. 1d.

COFFEE—In consequence of the continued absence of arrivals, there has been scarcely any business; the only transactions being the sale of a few bought-in lots of Plantation Ceylon, and 17 casks, 77 bbls., 23 bags Jamaica at public sale at 45s.@55s. for good fine ordinary; 60s.@65s. for middling, and 72s. 6d.@81s. for good middling.

COPPER—In good demand. Tough Cake and Tile, £120; Best Selected, £121 10s.; Sheathing, 11d.; Y. M. Sheathing, 9¼d.

CORN—The market is quiet, without change in prices. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 43s. 8d. on 105,157 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat, 40s.@42s.; Red, 36s.@40s.; Flour, 20s.@28s.

COTTON—Quiet, and sales unimportant. At Liverpool the demand is steady. Sales for the week, 46,[illegible] mid. Orleans quoted 6⅞d. ℔ lb.

DRUGS—179 cases, 10 casks, Castor Oil, part sold at [illegible]@7½d. for dark straw to fine seconds; 12 bags Cardamoms, Madras, sold at 2s. 7d.@3s. 10d. for mid.; 375 bags Cape Gum Arabic sold at 11s. 6d.@18s.; 23 serons Caucasilla Bark sold at 50s.@56s. 6d.; 676 bags Turmeric, Madras and Bombay, small part sold at [illegible]@17s.; 65 cases Gum Olibanum, part sold, pickings, [illegible], siftings, 5s.@6s. 6d.; 604 bags Kowrie Gum, part sold at 1s.@11s. 6d. for very inferior; 175 cases Rhubarb, part sold at 8¼d.@2s. 11d. for ord. wormy to good; 17 bales Tinnevelly Senna, part sold at 5¼d. for mid.; 10 cases Gum Benjamin, part sold at £7@£8 10s. for good thirds and seconds; [illegible] bales Jamaica Sarsaparilla mostly sold at 1s. 3d.@[illegible] for ord. to fair; 163 bales Honduras Sarsaparilla bought in at 1s. 5d.; 180 pkgs. Shellac, few sold at 40s.@68s. for block; Cutch, 33s.@34s.; Gambier, [illegible]; Opium, [illegible]; Saffron, 28s.@29s.

HEMP—Russia quiet; St. Petersburg Clean £29 5s.@£30; 1,[illegible] bales Manila at auction were bought in at £20 5s.@£29 for fair to good roping quality, there being no fair biddings. About half of 300 bales Bombay sold at £19 5s.@£20 5s. for mid. quality. Jute is [illegible], and 4,000 bales at auction were mostly held for last week's rates; the portion sold (about 600 bales) went at £15 10s.@£17 15s. for good common to good fair quality.

IRON—Welsh in fair demand, and the principal makers are well supplied with Orders. Rails £5 10s.@£6 10s. Bars £6 5s.@£6 10s. f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig 52s. 6d. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LINSEED—Prices have further given way 1s. ℔ qr., but the market closes with more firmness. Fair Taganrog on the coast has been sold at 48s. 9d.@49s., and [illegible] at 50s. 6d.; Calcutta at 51s.@52s. for good samples, and Bombay at 54s. For arrival Taganrog cargoes have been sold at 49s.@50s., delivered, and Calcutta at 50s., c. f. and i., and 51s.@[illegible], delivered, according to quality. Arrivals, [illegible] principally from the East Indies.

LINSEED CAKES—Foreign in less demand, and prices barely maintained. New-York in bbls. £10 10s.@£10 15s. Boston in bags £10@£10 5s.

SPELTER—Quiet at £22 10s.

OILS—In Fish nothing doing. We quote Sperm £80@[illegible], Cod £30; Pale Seal £37; Southern £34@£35; In Olive the demand is improved; Gallipoli £46@£46 10s.; Malaga £45 10s. Rape in retail demand at previous sales. Foreign refined 46s.; brown 42s. 6d. Linseed declined early in the week to 28s.@28s. 3d., but has since recovered and closes steadily at 29s. for present delivery. Cocoa Nut quiet at 38s. for Ceylon and [illegible]@41s. for Cochin. Palm 39s.@41s.

RICE—In more demand. 15,000 bags Bengal on the spot sold at 7s.@7s. 9d. for low white to low and mid. white, [illegible] for mid. to good mid. white, and [illegible] for fine white. 1,250 bags Ballam of low quality were bought in at 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d. 2,000 bags [illegible] Arracan sold at 7s. 3d. (cash.) 7,000 bags Rangoon at 8s. 9d. (cash) for old and weevily. Two floating cargoes, one of 560 tons pinky Madras [illegible], and 500 tons Rangoon, for Liverpool, at [illegible], on Liverpool terms.

RUM—Neglected, and only 120 puncheons have been sold at 2s. 8d. for East Demerara, and 2s. 5d.@2s. 7d. for Jamaica.

SALTPETRE—In more demand, at gradually increasing prices. There have not been any public sales, but privately 6,000 bags Bengal have been sold; the latest prices paid, which show an advance of 2s. on the rates of last week, are 40s. for 13⅜ to 10¾ [illegible]; 40s.@42s. 6d. for [illegible]; 41s. (cash) for 5¼ [illegible]; 41s. 6d. for 5¼ [illegible]; [illegible] for 4⅜ to 3¾ [illegible]; 43s. for 3¼ [illegible], and 44s. for 2¾ [illegible].

SPICES—Pepper is difficult of sale; about 400 bags Singapore black have changed hands at 3 15-16d.@4d. In other Spices business has been extremely limited.

SUGAR—The market continues dull, and a very moderate amount of business has been transacted, generally at rather easier prices. Of West India only 1,[illegible] casks have been sold, including at auction the greater part of [illegible] hhds. 8 trcs. Barbadoes, at 35s.@44s. 6d. 4,522 bags Mauritius were mostly realized at cheaper rates; middling to good middling soft greyish-yellow 40s. 6d.@42s., and very strong dry, semi-crystalized yellow at 44s.@44s. 6d. 3,621 bags Bengal were chiefly sold at [illegible] ℔ cwt. decline, good middling white Benares 47s. [illegible]; good middling Cossipore syrups 42s.; low to good grainy 43s. 6d.@47s. 6d.; middling yellow [illegible] Date 40s.@40s. 6d.; low middling [illegible] 38s. 6d.@39s. 6d., and low brown Date 35s.@36s. Privately, 2,000 bags brown Native Madras have been sold at 34s. 6d. Foreign—of 379 casks Cuba Muscovado, a portion found buyers at former prices, 37s.@38s. 6d. for middling brown to low yellow, and [illegible] for low middling greyish yellow, but 353 hhds., 10 tcs., 60 bbls. Porto Rico, and 2,[illegible] boxes Havana were nearly all bought in, only a small portion being sold, the Porto Rico at cheaper prices, 40s. 6d.@42s. 6d. for good middling to good yellow, and the Havana at 40s.@40s. 6d. for good florette, and some washed at 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d., for good to fine yellow. Privately 400 to 500 boxes middling yellow Havana have been taken for export at 42s. 6d. 500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado are reported at 37s. 6d.@[illegible], and two floating cargoes have been purchased for this country; 3,194 boxes No. 12 Havana, fully insured, at 28s. 6d., and 4,600 bags brown Pernams, insured f. p. a., at 22s.

TALLOW—The market is steady; St. Petersburg Y. C. on spot and all year, 50s. 6d.@51s.; January to March, 51s.

TEA—About 30,000 pkgs. were offered at auction yesterday and to-day, of which 22,156 passed, and 7,[illegible] sold, including 3,300 offered "without reserve," and 2,227 Assam; the Assam sold at full prices, but the China Tea showed a decline of ½d.@1d. ℔ lb. We quote common Congou at 10⅛d.@10½d. ℔ lb.

TIN—English firm; Blocks, 131s.; Bars, 122s.; Refined, 126s. Foreign in demand; Straits sold at 121s.; Banca, 122s. 6d.

TURPENTINE—No sales of Rough. Spirits without change; American in bbls., 41s.@41s. 6d.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

American Securities.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows:

The improvements of the Stock Market received per Africa from New-York, have had a very favorable influence upon our market, and imparted to it an unusual degree of animation. There has been a general demand for all descriptions of State Stocks, and a considerable business has been done in them. Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia Bonds have been most in request, whilst some large purchases have been made of the new Federal Five per Cent. Bonds. Owing to the wise caution which capitalists now exercise in respect to Railroad Securities, the market for them is still dull, notwithstanding, in some instances, better reports and higher prices from New-York.

United States 6 ℔ cent. [illegible]	105 @106
United States 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, '65	104½@105½
United States 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, '74	94½@ 96
[illegible]	94 @ —
[illegible] 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, [illegible]	91 @ 93
[illegible] 5 ℔ cent. Sterling Bonds	95½@ 96½
[illegible] 5 ℔ cent. Sterling Bonds	101 @102
[illegible]	96½@ 97½
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Sterling	81 @ 83
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, '77	85½@ 86½
[illegible]	81 @ 83
Virginia 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, '86	91 @ 93
Virginia 5 ℔ cent. Sterling Bonds, '88	82 @ 84
[illegible]	82 @ 84
Illinois Central [illegible]	80 @ 82
[illegible] 7 ℔ cent. '75	81 @ 83
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. Freelands, '60	81 @ 83
Illinois Shares	24 @23 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent. '69	90 @ 92
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. not conv., '83	80 @ 82
New-York Central 7 ℔ cent. conv., '64	84 @ 86
New-York Central Shares	75 @ 77
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ cent. 3d mort. '83	68 @ 70
New-York and Erie shares	15 @ 17
Panama 1st mort. Sterling Bonds, '65	98 @100
Panama 1st mort. Bonds, '65	95 @ 97
Pennsylvania Central 6 ℔ cent. 1st mort. '80	86 @ 88
The London Times of Friday, quotes sales of	
Illinois Central Shares	23½ dis.
New-York Central Shares	76½ @ —
New-York and Erie 3d mort. 7 ℔ cent., '83	71 @ —

London Money Market.

The English funds had been dull. The report that a reduction of the French army was under consideration caused for a time, some animation and a rise of [illegible] ℔ cent. in Consols, but subsequently there was less confidence and a partial reaction ensued. On Friday, the 12th, the market was steady, and Consols closed at [illegible] for Money and [illegible] for Account.

In the Discount Market the demand for Money was steady at 2½ ℔ cent. as the minimum rate. In the Stock Exchange there had been rather an increased supply of Money, and some considerable loans were negotiated on Government Securities at 2 ℔ cent.

The suspension was announced of Messrs. W. J. [illegible] & Sons, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, cork-cutters. Liabilities not stated.

The London Agents of the Illinois Central Railway Company had communicated to the stockholders the following letter, addressed to them by a member of the recent deputation sent from London to New-York:

LONDON, Nov. 10, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: [illegible] inquiries have, I understand, been made as to the result of the mission to the Illinois Central Board, with which I was (with Mr. Wetmore) charged by the London Committee of Shareholders, I think it may be useful, in the absence of the Chairman and the larger part of the Committee, to inform you that, [illegible] necessarily occupied in the United States, I was not able to prepare my report until my return to England. I have kept a draft of it for the approval of my colleague, (who resides in the country,) and it will be submitted to a meeting of the Committee which has been summoned for Tuesday next.

I think it may be of interest to the shareholders to know, in the meantime, that from the most careful estimates of the President (Mr. OSBORN) up to the end of 1860, and from the best consideration which I have been able to give to the subject, I am led to the conclusion that no call will be needful during that period, but that any deficiency occasioned by the continuance of low prices of grain and depression of trade may be provided for by the adoption of other and perfectly legitimate means. Yours, faithfully, WILLIAM SMITH.

Messrs. R. BENSON & Co.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion and specie of £110,656.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report money in more demand at 2½@3 ℔ cent. They quote BAR SILVER at 5s. 1½d.; MEXICAN DOLLARS, 5s. 0⅝d.; EAGLES, 76s. 3½d.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 13.

COTTON.—The Broker's Circular says: "There has been a fair demand this week from the Trade, which has been freely met by holders, but there has been less irregularity in prices, and the quotations of American remain unaltered; low descriptions, however, are still unsalable." The week's business has been 46,650 bales, including 3,350 on speculation, and 7,700 for export. The business yesterday (Friday) was 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅛; Middling, 6¾; Fair Mobile, 7⅜; Middling, 6 13-16; Fair Uplands, 7; Middling, 6⅝. The stock on hand is estimated at 381,170 bales, including 294,290 American.

At Manchester prices have been steady, but the business has only been to a very moderate extent.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report continued dullness and very trifling sales. Flour very slow of sale, but without further change in value. Western, 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s. 6d.@21s. 6d.; Ohio, 22s.@24s. Wheat in most limited inquiry, and quotations nominal. Best white selling in retail at late rates. Red Western, 4s. 10d.@6s. 4d.; White, 6s.@6s. 3d.; Southern, 6s. 9d.@7s.

CORN—No demand, and American nominal at 28s. for mixed, 29s. for yellow, and 32s.@33s. for white. European freely offered at low prices.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others report: Beef offered at lower rates, but business very dull. Pork dull, 72s. 6d. asked for a small parcel of new American. Bacon in small demand, and again rather lower. Cheese dull, and inferior difficult to sell. Lard dull and drooping, with small sales of prime at 53s.@54s.—holders pressing on the market. Tallow firmer, owing to the frosts at St. Petersburg. No Butchers' Association here, but the nominal value is 51s.; Y. C. brings 52s.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' and other circulars report: Ashes rather lower; Pots selling at 30s.@31s., and Pearls at 32s. 6d.@33. Sugars dull, and 6d.@1s. cheaper. Coffee firm at full rates. Rice in fair demand at steady prices; sales of Carolina at 18s.@22s. 6d. for middling to very fine. Tea, inactive for Congou, but other kinds in good request at full rates. Resin in better request and slightly dearer; sales of common at 4s. 1d.@4s. 2d.; fine, 13s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 40s.@41s. Retail sales of Philadelphia Bark at 8s. 6d., and Baltimore 6s.@6s. 6d. Fish Oils quiet; Cod, £27 10s.@£29 for indirect, and £29@£30 for direct import; Pale Seal, £36. Nothing doing in Sperm or Whale. Linseed Oil 30s.@30s. 6d.

Havre Markets.

The weekly circulars have again failed to reach Liverpool.

LAW REPORTS.

THE ESCAPE OF DR. GAILLARDET.

Examination of Officer Baker and Other Witnesses before the Recorder.

On Thursday morning an investigation into the circumstances connected with the escape of Dr. Gaillardet was commenced before Recorder BARNARD at his office. The proceedings were strictly private, no witness being permitted to be present during the examination of another. Mr. Blunt, the District-Attorney, conducted the investigation, assisted by Ex-Judge Whiting. The following is the testimony taken:

Frederic Bertrand, examined by Mr. Blunt—I am a restaurateur, at No. 72 Fourth-avenue; Dr. Gaillardet dined at my house last Saturday afternoon, between three and four o'clock; Officer Baker was with him, also Mr. Maurice; they dined in a small room, not at the public table; Dr. Gaillardet gave the order for the dinner; Mr. Maurice and Mr. Baker were not with him when he ordered the dinner; he was alone; the dinner was ordered between two and three o'clock, and they sat down about an hour afterwards; a domestic and myself waited on them; several persons came in and went out of the room; I only know one of them by name; he was Mr. Marc Caussidiere; the party broke up between eleven and twelve o'clock; there were seven or eight bottles of claret drank, and five or six of champagne; the bill is not yet paid; Dr. Gaillardet promised to pay it; he is good for it; I have not seen the Doctor since between nine and ten o'clock that night; he was then at the table; I saw him go into the yard two or three times during the dinner; I did not see him leave the house finally; I did not know of any arrangements for his escape; the others waited till after midnight, expecting his return; I never thought he had gone; no one told me he had escaped; Baker asked several times for the Doctor, and those who were present said it was not possible that he could have escaped, and that he would return; they said that they thought the *Black Warrior* had arrived, and that he had gone to meet his wife; there were four or five persons in the room after he had escaped, including Baker and Morris; the names of the others were D'Humergue and Millard; I asked the Doctor, when he came to my saloon, how he came to be out of prison; he replied that he was brought out to go to the Recorder's Court, but as he was not wanted, he had asked Baker to let him come and dine there; I have not heard any suggestions as to where he went when he left my house; I was not informed the day previous, by any of the Doctor's friends, that he would come on Saturday to dine; I did not see Mr. Masseras or Mr. Ullman there.

John D'Humergue, examined by Mr. Blunt—I reside at No. 78 Lexington-avenue; I dined with Dr. Gaillardet on Saturday last; I went to the Tombs, as usual, about three o'clock in the afternoon, to see the Doctor; I was told that he was in Court; I was going to the Court, and met, in Centre-street, Justice Connolly; he asked me if I had seen the Doctor; I told him I had not, but that I was going to the Court to see him; he told me the Court was adjourned, and that possibly he was at Judge Russell's office; I went there, and did not find him; I went back to the Tombs, and they told me there that he was out with an Officer of Police; on going home I stopped in at Mr. Bertrand's place, to find whether they had seen him; I went into a room and saw him there with an Officer of Police; the table was set, and I was invited to dine with him; Mr. Maurice, the officer, Dr. Gaillardet and myself were all that were there; I stayed and took dinner; between nine and ten o'clock Dr. Gaillardet went out by a door that led into the yard, without his hat; fifteen minutes afterwards the Officer of Police went out, and came back with M. Bertrand; I told the latter I wanted to go, and asked him to make up the account to settle for the dinner; a procession of firemen was passing, with a band of music, and we all got up, and I went home; that was about eleven o'clock, being an hour or so after the Doctor had left; Baker was very confident that the Doctor had not gone; I did not hear him express any apprehension as to his escape; his absence for so long a time was very little thought of; it was said that he was expecting his wife by the *Black Warrior*, and that he might have gone to see her in some place; it was our impression that he was too honorable to betray confidence; we told the officer so; I did not make any arrangement to meet the officer the next morning, but he came to my house in the morning; I had gone to get shaved about eight o'clock, and on coming back saw Baker standing on the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue; he told me that he knew Dr. and Mrs. Gaillardet were in my house; I replied that, if so, they had come there since I left; I requested him to come to my house and see for himself; he declined; I went in and spoke to the servant, asking her if a lady and gentleman had been there; she said no one had been there; I then went back to Baker and insisted that he should examine my house; he said he was satisfied with my word, and did not come; I know of no arrangement that was made for the Doctor's escape; I have not heard a word of his present whereabouts; I am one of his bail in the civil suit, and Mr. Lasalle is the other; I think the bail is discharged, but I am not sure; I had been in the habit of going to see the Doctor, in the Tombs, almost every day; he never said anything to me as to what he intended to do; on the night after he was convicted, he was taken to the boarding-house where Mrs. Gaillardet was, in custody of Baker, and spent the night there; I do not know whether any money was raised for him; I have not heard that Baker received any money from him; I know nothing about it; I suppose a great many people have interceded with Mr. Cranston for him; I went to Bertrand's on Saturday afternoon, because I knew if he was out with the officer he would be likely to go there; I did not pay the bill for the dinner, but I calculated my share of the expense, and left the amount on the table.

Francis B. Maurice, examined by the District-Attorney—I dined with Dr. Gaillardet on Saturday; I went to the Tombs to see if he wanted anything; it was between twelve and one o'clock when I got there; the keeper told me he was at Court; I went there and found the Doctor, and stayed with him till the Court adjourned; he told me he was there by mistake; we took the cars near the Tombs, and he asked me to take a good dinner with him; I at first declined, but at last consented; I went home and came back at half-past three o'clock; I found Mr. D'Humergue and Mr. Bertrand there; Dr. Gaillardet's disappearance was not remarked, because he had been out two or three times in the yard; I went home about ten o'clock, and did not know of the escape till I read of it in the newspapers; I did not see the officer since that night; I do not know of any money having been given to the officer; I do not know of any money having been subscribed to aid the Doctor; I do not know where he is; my supposition would be, if a steamer had left for Havana, that he had gone in her; I have heard that he went out with the officer on the night after his conviction; on Saturday, when the officer found the Doctor was gone, we told him he would certainly come back.

Anna Tessier, examined by the District-Attorney—I saw Dr. Gaillardet on Saturday; I waited upon him at table; I do not recollect when he left the house.

Leon Millard, examined by the District-Attorney—I went into the room where Dr. Gaillardet dined on Saturday; the dinner was nearly over, but I staid and took coffee with him; he finally left the house from ten to ten and a half o'clock; he is my most intimate friend; he never spoke a word to me about his intention to escape; I went to the Tombs on Saturday, and was told he was in Court; I then returned to my office; I went to Bertrand's that night, because it is my habit to go there; I heard he was there as I was passing, but if I had known he had been there earlier, I should have gone to him for dinner; I think the officer made the first observation about the Doctor's not coming back; he went out into the yard to look for him; when he returned, he said he was not there, and I told him to fear nothing, for I was ready to go and stay in prison as long as he was absent; I do not now think he has escaped; I think he will appear at any minute; he is not the man to be dishonorable; I have not sent any telegraphic dispatches to him or his wife since he left; I know of no money having been raised for the Doctor; I collected $25 for him from his patients.

Henry Vandervoort, examined by the District-Attorney—I am Clerk of the Court of General Sessions; I made out the list of prisoners to be brought up for sentence last Saturday; there was no intimation from any one that Dr. Gaillardet's name should be placed on the list; it is my practice to order all persons awaiting sentence to be brought up on the last day of term, *unless specially directed not so to do*; on Friday afternoon I stepped into the District-Attorney's office and asked if the Recorder's cases were to be brought down, and was told they were; I do not know who told me so; it was one of the men who sit at the desk just at the entrance of the door; I completed the list and took it into the District-Attorney's office and laid it open on the table, saying that if there were any more prisoners to be brought down they could be added; I cannot tell who gave me the answer that the Recorder's cases were to be brought down; I was of opinion that it was Mr. Sedgwick, but he assures me he knew very well that Dr. Gaillardet was not to be sentenced on Saturday, and that he did not tell me to add his name; I do not know what officer took the list when I laid it down; I did not know that the case of Gaillardet had been postponed until afterwards.

Robert Cunningham, examined by the District-Attorney—I am Deputy-keeper of the City Prison; Dr. Gaillardet was one of the prisoners in my charge on Saturday morning; it was my duty to see that he was in his cell on Friday night; he was taken from my custody on Saturday morning, by a requisition from the Clerk of the Court; when I left the prison at 6 o'clock in the evening, I knew that he had not returned; the fact of his absence was not communicated to the head-keeper that night; I do not know that it was communicated at all to him; I asked, when the rest of the prisoners were brought back, where the Doctor was, and I was told that he was in the custody of Mr. Baker; it is a practice to allow officers to have the custody of prisoners, and take them to different places to serve the ends of justice; the previous day, Friday, a prisoner named Christopher Noll was taken to Brooklyn to show the officer where some stolen goods had been sold, and was not brought back till Sunday morning; I was off duty on Sunday, and on Monday morning was surprised to hear that the Doctor had not returned; I was told afterwards that Mr. Sedgwick had been into the office of the Prison, and said he had escaped.

Edward O. Baker examined by the Recorder—I am an officer attached to the Court of Sessions, and was appointed to that post by Judge Russell; I had Dr. Gaillardet in my custody on Saturday; I had an order from the Clerk of the Court—the usual order that is *sent to the prison—to bring down certain prisoners*; there were about fifteen names; I handcuffed the prisoners that morning, with the exception of Dr. Gaillardet and two others; I had charge of Gaillardet, and brought him to the Court of Sessions; Judge Russell was on the bench; Dr. Gaillardet remained in my custody till the Court adjourned; *I did not know when I received the order* that the Recorder was not in town; when the Court adjourned, I returned with Dr. Gaillardet to the front of the prison; we there met Dr. Simmons, who stopped and spoke to him in French; I do not understand a word of French; Dr. Gaillardet asked me if I would go with him to his office and dine with him; the Doctor spoke in broken English, but I could understand him; I told him if I went he must certainly return by 5 o'clock; he said, "Oh, yes—oh, yes;" I went with him to No. 72 Fourth-avenue, a restaurant; the Doctor ordered the dinner, when I was there; there was only one gentleman along with us, a Frenchman; I went from there with the Doctor to his office in Twelfth-street; we stayed there about twenty minutes; we met nobody there but the lady who opened the door; he looked around his office, and took down a bottle of absinthe; he said somebody had drank it all; he appeared to be examining to see if things were right in the office; he went from there to a drug-store in Broadway; remained there about ten or fifteen minutes; he bought a bottle of something; we went then to a millinery establishment in Broadway, near Seventh-street; he met a lady there, and had some conversation with her in French; she was not his wife, but appeared to be the proprietress; we went then back to No. 72 Fourth-avenue; the dinner was not ready; we waited for it till between four and five o'clock; there were three or four other gentlemen there, and others came in afterwards; they conversed with the Doctor in French; we proceeded to eat the dinner; it lasted a great while; there were various dishes and wine; meanwhile the Doctor went out, and was gone twenty minutes or half an hour; he came back again and took his seat as before; one of the gentlemen spoke to me about the Doctor's wishing to remain there later; I said I was anxious to get back, but that I would oblige him, as he appeared to be enjoying himself; the Doctor went out into the yard again and came back; I supposed it was to obey a call of nature; about ten o'clock he went out again, while one of the gentlemen was talking to me in English about political matters; the Doctor stayed out so long, without taking his hat, that my attention was attracted; I made an excuse to go in the yard, and went to see if he was there; he had been out then more than half an hour; he was not in the yard; I came back and asked the gentlemen where he was gone; they replied in broken English that it was all right; Mr. Millard told me that possibly his wife had arrived in the *Black Warrior*, and that he had gone to see her, or had gone to see a patient; we drank considerable wine that night; the party appeared to be intoxicated; I drank as often as they did, but I don't think I took so much at a time; I was somewhat intoxicated; I took the responsibility myself of taking Dr. Gaillardet up there; I knew I was violating the order of the Court; I took him away once before, on the night of his conviction; I took him then to the corner of Sixteenth-street and Broadway; I kept him out all night; he slept in company with his wife; I slept in an adjoining room; I thought he would reward me for taking him out this second time; he did not, neither did any of his friends reward me this second time; the first time he did; he did not promise to reward me the second time; he gave me ten dollars the first time; there was not a word said the second time as to what I should receive; I have not been told that I should be held harmless in this escape; I remained with his friends till after midnight, from inducements which they held out to me that the Doctor would return; Mr. Sedgwick was the first person belonging to the Court that I told of the escape; this was on Monday morning, about ten o'clock; I had been looking for the Doctor, in the meantime, at his office, and at other places; I had heard Mr. D'Humergue say that if the Doctor's wife had arrived, she would go to his (Mr. D.'s) house in Lexington-avenue; I went there in the morning and asked the servant if the Doctor was there; she said he was not; I then met Mr. D'Humergue, and he said "Ah, you have been to my house;" I replied "Yes, and I saw the Doctor and his wife there; I am all right;" I said this to put him off his guard; he wanted me to come and search every room of his house; I did not do so, as I did not think it necessary; at the time of the Doctor's conviction, I sent a man to ask the Recorder's permission to allow me to take him to the house in Sixteenth-street where his wife was; the Recorder, who was dining at Delmonico's, refused the permission, and sent word that I must take him immediately to the Tombs; I started up Broadway to take him to the Tombs, when his friend prevailed upon me to let him see his wife, who was sick; I did so, and he stayed all night; he did not offer me any remuneration, but I thought he would remunerate me, and he did; when I took him to the Tombs next morning, the keeper asked me where he had been, but I waived an answer, and said it was all right.

John Sedgwick, examined by the Recorder—I am Assistant District-Attorney; I did not see the Prison list until Saturday morning at 11 o'clock; I did not notice the name of Dr. Gaillardet on the list; the first that I knew of his being in Court was my seeing him there, and I supposed that an arrangement which had been made by the District-Attorney as to not sentencing Gaillardet until next term, had been altered; Mr. Baker first told me of the escape about 11 o'clock on Monday morning; I sent him immediately to Mr. Cranston to learn where Madame Gaillardet had last lived before she went to Havana, as it was probable she would make her way there, on landing again in the City; communication of the escape was instantly made to the Police Head-quarters, and telegraphic despatches were sent, and detectives sent to watch the steamers.

Melinda Charlotte Dougal, examined by the Recorder—I live at No. 748 Broadway; I have known Dr. Gaillardet three years; he was my doctor; I am no relative of his; he called on me last Saturday; I had ten minutes' conversation with him; it was about his going to dine in the Fourth-avenue, and he asked me to send and let a friend of his know that he would dine there, and that he wished to meet him; that friend's name is Caussidiere; he was formerly Chief of Police in Paris; he lodges with me, and was there at his office; the Doctor did not say anything about escaping; I asked him when he would regain his liberty; he replied *Dieu sait*, "God knows;" in the Tombs, a week ago, he told me some friends had offered to help him escape, but that he had said to them he wanted to come out clear or not at all; I do not know the names of these friends; I did not see him after Saturday; I do not know where he is, and if I did, I say, candidly, I would not tell; he has been too good to me; I keep a millinery establishment; he did not buy anything; he only called to get me to send a note to his friend.

This closed the examination.

There being no other witnesses to be examined the investigation was brought to a close, the Recorder stating that at present there was not sufficient evidence to enable him to decide whether Officer Baker was guilty of receiving a bribe, or only acted as he did from sheer stupidity. However, as he had violated a rule of the Court of Sessions in taking his prisoner into the Fourth-avenue, as well as on the previous occasion, when he allowed him to pass a night in Sixteenth-street with his wife, contrary to his (the Recorder's) express command, it would be his duty, as far as he was concerned, to dismiss him from the position he had held in the Court. As it required both Judges of the Court to sign the order for his complete dismissal, he should leave it to Judge RUSSELL to do his duty in the matter; but for his own part, whenever he occupied the Bench, on the alternate months, Baker should not be permitted to fill any office in his Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Nov. 26.

Before Hon. Judge Nelson.

CASE OF THE HAIDEE—SLAVE-TRADE.

The United States vs. Oliver Jacobsen, José Maniero and John Battiste.—These men, who formed part of the crew of the ship Haidee, were put on trial this morning charged with being engaged in the slave-trade. The trial was conducted for the prosecution by Mr. Sedgwick, the United States District-Attorney, and Mr. Hunt, and for the defence by Mr. Joachimsen. After the Jury were impanneled, Mr. Joachimsen moved to strike out several of the counts in the indictment, on the ground that in each of them the prisoners were charged both with doing the act and *with aiding and abetting in the doing of it*. Judge NELSON reserved the question without decision.

The prosecution then introduced their testimony, which did not materially differ from that produced before the Commissioner. Wm. King, Andrew Clark and Manuel Phillips, who were part of the crew on the voyage, testified to the circumstances of the voyage, the shipping of the negroes and the landing of them at Cardenas. Wm. C. Barker testified to knowing the *Haidee* in 1853, when she was owned by Carrington, Arnold & Tillinghast, of Providence. Zachariah Seaver testified to shipping the crew in New-York, being ordered to do so by Sanchez Y. Dolz, who paid his bill, and seemed to be a Spaniard.

Mr. Joachimsen then called Richard Carradine, who testified that he kept a sailor boarding-house, and knew Jacobsen, and understood he was a Norwegian or a Swede. He also introduced the cancellation of the register to Carrington, Arnold & Tillinghast.

The prosecution then put in evidence the copy of the register of the vessel, issued in this port to Dolz.

A question then arose as to the evidence of the citizenship of Dolz, the statute requiring the offence to have been committed on board a vessel owned in whole or in part by American citizens. Mr. Joachimsen claimed that it must be proved as a substantive fact that Dolz was an American citizen, while the prosecution claimed that the register issued to him was *prima facie* evidence of his citizenship.

Judge NELSON said it was clearly not conclusive evidence, but it might be sufficient to put the defence upon rebutting it, but he would like to look at it further, and would adjourn till to-morrow morning.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

Emma Landon vs. Charles C. Marsh, Administrator.—Yesterday morning the Jury brought in a verdict of $1,359 for plaintiff. The claim in the complaint was for nearly $7,000—the plaintiff's services as nurse having extended over a period of nearly seven years.

The Trial Term of the Superior Court adjourned yesterday, over the Term, till Wednesday, Dec. 6.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Mr. Edward C. West.

THE WILL OF ISAAC NEWTON.

The will of the late Isaac Newton was presented for probate this morning, by William Kelly, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., one of the executors. The bequests are confined principally to the family. Hannah H. C. Newton, widow of deceased, is appointed guardian of the children, and is also constituted executrix, with William Kelly and John C. Hewlett, executors.

DRY GOODS.

CHAS. & HEARD CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

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NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

AT EMBERSON'S,
NOS. 285 AND 283 8TH-AV.

Large lots of cheap goods from Auction, consisting of laces, embroideries, ribbons, bonnets, ronchies, flowers, feathers, gloves, hosiery, furs, trimmings, fancy goods, and numerous other articles, all of which have been bought at the recent large auction sales for cash, and will be sold at ruinously low prices. Large lots of embroidered sets, bands, flouncings; also, a fine assortment of gents', ladies' and children's gloves and hosiery, suitable for the present season, very cheap. A lot of children's cloth leggings at 25 cents per pair. Furs in great variety from auction daily. Large lots of woolen hoods, comforters, &c. Please to call and be convinced.

WM. EMBERSON.

N. B.—All the goods in store No. 285, purchased of John Farrell, will be sold at cost, some of which are very cheap.

W. EMBERSON.

THE STYLE.
EDGERTON'S CASQUETTE EUGENIA.
No. 409 Canal-st.

ALL THE STYLE,
EDGERTON'S BEAVER RAGLANS.
No. 409 Canal-st.

THE PARISIAN STYLE,
EDGERTON'S SLEEVE CLOAKS.
No. 409 Canal-st.

EDGERTON'S
STYLE AND PRICES.
THE FORMER UNSURPASSED,
THE LATTER 40 PER CENT.
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER
RETAIL HOUSE IN THE CITY.
No. 409 Canal st.

YOUNG LADIES,
From four to fifteen years of age, can be furnished with
COMPLETE SETS OF FURS,
Of every description, at extremely moderate prices, from the elegant assortment of
CHILDREN'S FURS,
Consisting of
VICTORINES, MANTELETS,
MUFFS, CAPES,
CUFFS, &c.,
Just opened at
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
N. B.—A fine assortment of Boys' Fur Collars, Mufflers, Gloves, &c.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now in store for exhibition to the
RETAIL TRADE,
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods, OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION, to be found in the City.
Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross.
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $18 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

EAST INDIA, CANTON, MANILA, JAPANESE and AMERICAN INDIAN FANCY GOODS, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.
Our large assortment of the above varieties includes very many articles that cannot be found elsewhere, and especially commends it to the inspection of those who are desirous of obtaining some RARE, CURIOUS or VALUABLE article for a present.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE MUCH used for softening and bleaching the hands; as a speedy and effectual cure for chapped or rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal; are very useful while engaged in sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, &c., and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber Dealers, and at No. 25 John-st., up stairs.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns and well made, $1 31; 12 springs, $1 50; 14 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 6 springs for $9 per doz.; 11 springs, $11, and 18 springs, $15. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 251 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next door.

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CARD.—THE "DR. LUTHER" ADVERTISING IN 6th-av., is not Dr. H. GILES LUTHER, dentist, many years established in Broadway, who practices his profession as usual at the old stand. Terms reasonable; No. [illegible] Broadway.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY.

TO THE PUBLIC, THE BOOK AND PERIODICAL TRADE AND THE PRESS. We have the honor to announce that we shall issue on or about the 1st of December next, so as to be in season to attract the early attention of the public and the periodical trade, the FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, to be called THE "GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY." It is intended to make this Magazine superior in every respect to anything ever before issued in this country. The general scope of its character can best be understood by its name. IT WILL BE THOROUGHLY NATIONAL—IN NO WISE SECTIONAL OR SECTARIAN, AND WHOLLY IMPERSONAL. It will offer to the writers and thinkers of this Union a common field, where they can meet on the highest ground of contemporary literature. It will aim to gather about it every variety of intellect. The range of articles will be a wide one, covering, among other grounds, Essays, Sketches, Humorous Tales, Stories, Historical Incidents, Reviews, Critiques, Biographies, Scientific Articles, Travels, Table-Talk, Dramas, Incidents, Politics, Poems, Ballads, Stanzas, Sonnets, Music, Correspondence, Gossip, etc., etc. The Magazine will be profusely illustrated in the highest style of wood engraving.

The Literary department will present greater variety, combined with more thorough excellence, it is believed, than ever before offered to the American public in a single periodical. The following authors and popular writers are included in the list of contributors engaged:

Geo. D. Prentice,	Geo. W. Peck,	Alice Cary,
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Fitz Gr'n Halleck,	John R. Thompson,	Mme. Le Vert,
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O. A. Brownson,	A. J. Requier,	Mary E. Stebbins,
Gen. G. P. Morris,	Maj. J. H. Eaton,	(Mrs. Hewitt,)
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Park Benjamin,	Duncan Kennedy,	Louisa S. McCord,
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of Arkansas,	Henry B. Hirst,	Alice B. Haven,
Abbé A. Rouquette,	Henry W. [illegible],	Pamelia S. Vining,
Hon. R. T. Conrad,	Thos. Mackellar,	Mary A. Rice,
Rev. Ralph Hoyt,	H. J. Brent, (Stirrup,)	Ada M. Kennicott,
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John G. Saxe,	Fayette Hurd,	Nellie Burchfield,
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Edward S. Gould,	Sarah H. Whitman,	Lucy N. Godfrey,
Chas. F. Briggs,	C. M. Kirkland,	Lav. S. Goodwin,
C. P. Cranch,	Elizabeth F. Ellet,	Jane G. Austin,
W. H. C. Hosmer,	Jane E. Locke.	

In addition to the foregoing brilliant array of American authors, there are a large number of first-class writers engaged, (among them some of the most distinguished of the day,) who are compelled, from preexisting engagements, or other causes, to withhold their names for the present, but who will, nevertheless, contribute frequently to our pages. We would also announce that we shall add to our list of contributors the names of other distinguished authors, as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be completed.

Each number will contain an original piece of music, composed expressly for this work.

Of the superior excellence of the Magazine in every respect, and of the certainty of its permanent success, very little more need be said.

The terms and general conditions of the Magazine will be as follows:

TERMS.

VOLUMES.—There will be two volumes a year, of about 700 royal octavo pages each, commencing in January and July, and ending in June and December, respectively, making six numbers to each volume, and twelve numbers to each year. *Subscriptions may commence at any time.*

PRICES.		PRICES.	
Single copies	25c.	CLUBS, 3 copies, one year	$7
Subscription, 1 copy one year, sent by mail	$3	4 copies, one year	9
CLUBS, 2 copies, one year	5	5 copies, one year	10

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All Postmasters and Clergymen are authorized to receive subscriptions, which they may forward to us, giving name and address of subscriber, and deducting 25 per cent. for their trouble.

POSTAGE AND POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.—The rate of postage will not exceed 3 cents for each number, to be paid in all cases at the office where it is received.

CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS will remit 36 cents each, in addition to subscription, to prepay postage to the line.

All communications, to be entitled to answer, must contain return stamps.

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OAKSMITH & CO.,
Publishers of the "Great Republic" Monthly,
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N. B.—THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY will be for sale by the entire trade and all news dealers in the United States and Canadas. Send your subscriptions early to the Publishers.

OUT! "OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."—SIXteen pages full size of folio music, price 10 cents. Published weekly. No. 1 now ready; contains three pieces. 1. Arrangement of the principal melodies from Mozart's "Don Giovanni." 2. "I'm not myself at all," a new comic song by Lover. 3. The "Wedding Polka," by Wallenstein. The cheapest musical publication in existence. Office, No. 13 Frankfort-st.

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Considering the purpose of the Rollo Books, their equals cannot be named. I would ask our Sunday School Librarians to see that they have the series at once.—*Boston Trumpet and Universalist Magazine.*

CONTENTS.

The Diligence Office.	The Gladiator.
The Journey.	The Tarpeian Rock.
The Arrival at Rome.	Going to Ostia.
A Ramble.	The Vatican.
Getting Lost.	Conclusion.
The Coliseum.	

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THE PONTINE MARSHES.
DOING PENANCE.
RIDING AMONG THE RUINS.
LOOKING DOWN FROM THE COLISEUM.
VIEW OF THE LOWER CORRIDORS.
ASCENT TO THE CAPITOL.
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"Suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door.
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GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c. &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, in the shortest notice and most liberal terms. MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer [illegible] inducements to purchasers [illegible] call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE and FIXTURES on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 8 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.
THE FIRM OF STANFORD & DELISSER is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. STANFORD retiring from business. The name of the firm will only be used by R. L. DELISSER in settlement, &c.
THOS. N. STANFORD,
R. L. DELISSER.
The business hitherto conducted under the name and style of STANFORD & DELISSER will in future be conducted by the subscriber under his own name.
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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. OSCAR W. TURK this day retires from the copartnership existing between us, under the name of Corning, Turk & Avis. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation, and continue the Produce Commission Business, together with the Agency of the West Philadelphia Starch and Farina Works, under the style of CORNING & AVIS.
AMOS CORNING,
OSCAR W. TURK,
JOSEPH W. AVIS.
Dated at No. 4 Erie-place, New-York, Nov. [illegible], 1858.

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FORSYTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Rev. [illegible], former pastor, will preach in the Forsyth-street [illegible] Episcopal Church on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 28. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. [illegible] will deliver the third of the annual course of sermons before this Association on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, in the Oliver-st. Baptist Church. Subject: *The Responsibility of Young Men who are Evangelical Christians.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and style of [illegible] & WISEMAN is herewith dissolved by mutual consent. WISEMAN is the only one authorized to collect all outstanding dues, and also bound to adjust all claims against the late firm aforesaid.
SAMUEL [illegible].
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TO CAPITALISTS.—A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.—Mr. ROBERT GRIFFITHS is now stopping at French's Hotel in this City, exhibiting a model of a machine for making horse-shoes, very much superior to anything yet for the purpose, capable of making forty shoes per minute, with only one attendant. Well secured; patent simple and of great power. Will remain here all next week.

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NEW BRICK CHURCH—CORNER OF FIFTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The sale of pews will take place in the church on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 7½ o'clock. The church will be open for inspection on Monday and Tuesday next. All persons desiring to secure pews in this church, can obtain the same by calling on AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK, Treasurer, No. 150 Nassau-st., second floor, on Saturday, Nov. 27, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail attended, and specimens sent on application.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double sole [illegible], warranted to give satisfaction.

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HORSES.—A FEW TAKEN TO BOARD FOR the Winter. For terms, &c., address E. J. [illegible], Millburn, Essex County, N. J.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1858.

[illegible]

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning ... [illegible] ... THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; ... THE WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ... [illegible] ... All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE, 12½ P. M.—IL TROVATORE—LA SONNAMBULA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE DUMB BELLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TAKE CARE OF SISTER CHARLOTTE—GUIDE TO THE BAR.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—[illegible]—ALL THAT GLITTERS... Woman's a Secret.

BROADWAY THEATRE—RICHARD III.—[illegible]

BOWERY THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—[illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—[illegible]

MECHANICS' HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS—ETHIOPIAN [illegible]

[illegible]

BROADWAY, BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF JERUSALEM.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible]

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the Canada, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Tuesday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., to go by railroad, and at 2, to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Africa*, of the Cunard line, arrived here yesterday with European advices to Nov. 13. They are of interest. The arrival of the steamship *Indian Empire*, which left New-York for Galway [illegible] had not been reported at Liverpool when the *Africa* sailed. Mr. WHITEHOUSE informs the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph that the clerks in the Valentia Office, a short time before their discharge, had maintained a conversation with Trinity Bay at some length; and he declares that with proper [illegible] the cable can be made to do enough business to pay 10 per cent. dividend, and lay by a reserve of [illegible] in six months. The Galway steamship [illegible] urged upon the French government by Mr. J. O. LEVER with promise of success. It is stated that the French Trans-Atlantic mails [illegible] by that route, and the enterprise [illegible] a handsome yearly subsidy. From Spain [illegible] intention of that Government to press its reclamations upon Mexico [illegible] every available naval resource. Additional vessels [illegible] dispatched from Cadiz, and others were [illegible]. The elections in Prussia, so far as heard from, had resulted in favor of the Government. From Asia the intelligence is important. Russia has established [illegible] a new and advanced point in Western China. Count POUTIATINE has returned to St. Petersburg, bearing his treaty with the Japanese. Business at Canton begins to assume new vitality, [illegible] the arrival of the Chinese Commissioners at Shanghae. The Franco-Spanish [illegible] had landed without opposition at Turon, in the Kingdom of Anam; and after taking possession of the territory in the name of the French, had advanced upon Hue, the Annamese capital.

We have advices from the City of Mexico to [illegible], and from Vera Cruz to the 21st. Three Spanish and two French war vessels had arrived off [illegible], and the rest of the French squadron [illegible] expected. The Castle of Perote had been [illegible] by the Liberals after the garrison had [illegible] by starvation. As this fortress, from its [illegible] position, can be of very little use to either [illegible], the reduction is not of [illegible] consequence. The Liberals had possession of [illegible] and had been successful elsewhere. [illegible] levying contributions.

The Albany *Statesman*, of last evening, publishes a letter from Mr. A. H. WHITE, of the Towing Company, dated the 26th, at Schenectady, which says that the canal navigation at Schenectady and the Upper [illegible] has not been suspended. At noon there were 40 boats at the Aqueduct, which were being locked through at the rate of four per hour. Between the Upper Aqueduct and Schenectady there were 15 boats bound eastward, and five [illegible] six bound west, all moving. Unless colder weather prevails, he believes that all will get through to tide water without much delay.

We record three railroad accidents this morning [illegible] of them fatal ones. The 5 o'clock express [illegible], on the Hudson River Road, at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, ran over and killed Mr. GEORGE [illegible] and his wife, a short distance from Tarrytown. They were walking on the track, and were not seen by the engineer. On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. [illegible] on the Ohio Central Railroad, was [illegible] by being crushed between a train of cars and a [illegible] the road. The third accident occurred on Thursday evening, on the road between [illegible] Point and Godensburg. A broken rail threw [illegible] from the track, and three persons—Captain C. [illegible], a Mr. POWELL, and B. F. BARRY, the conductor—were injured.

A league is believed to exist in the Southern [illegible], one of the aims of which is the augmentation of the supply of slave labor. It is asserted that this league is now operating in the *State of Mississippi* [illegible] the passage of a law by the Legislature, [illegible] a system of African apprenticeship—claiming that each State has a perfect right to make such laws in this regard as it may deem proper, and that Congress has no right to interfere. Should they succeed in Mississippi, the contest of course will at once [illegible] in Congress.

The U. S. Treasury receipts for the week ending on Monday, were [illegible]. The amount of drafts [illegible], and the amount of drafts issued [illegible] from last week of upwards of [illegible]. The balance in the Treasury was [illegible].

According to the dispatches from Washington, it is expected that the new war against Collector [illegible], and that [illegible]. It is again asserted that Judge [illegible] has been offered, and has declined, the appointment.

The Indian Department will to-day decide upon the bids for furnishing Indian goods, such as blankets and other dry goods, clothing, hardware, guns, &c. [illegible] will be [illegible].

Latest advices from the West Coast of Africa [illegible] to be very sickly there, a French war steamer having lost 25 men within two weeks. [illegible] is made of the impressment of a French [illegible] from an American vessel, though no particulars are given.

The Tammany nominations for Comptroller and Almshouse Governor were indorsed last night by a public meeting of the party in Tammany Hall. Mr. [illegible] CONNOLLY presided and made a very brief speech. Mr. COSMAN SWACKHAMER, the Hon. JOHN [illegible], and the Rev. THOS. C. FIELD worthily [illegible]. The meeting, which was large, adjourned at the unprecedented hour of 9 o'clock, partly because there was a lack of speakers, and partly because [illegible] brawls.

The American City Convention brought its protracted labors to a close last evening, by nominating [illegible] for Comptroller, and FREDERICK C. WAGNER for Governor of the Almshouse. The former was nominated on the second ballot, having 40 out of [illegible], and the latter by acclamation. Mr. [illegible] in the nominee of the Republicans.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. A resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for [illegible] payable to the order of JOHN [illegible], to defray the expense of defending the late Corporation Counsel [illegible] by the District Attorney, was adopted without much opposition. A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to have the ruins of the Crystal Palace removed, and to advertise for plans for erecting a market on its site, was presented and referred. A communication from the Mayor, urging the necessity of improving the condition of the Russ pavement, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

President HASWELL offered a resolution in the Board of Councilmen last evening, directing the Street Commissioner to report the cause of the delay in repairing the City Hall. It was adopted. Several unimportant vetoes with regard to paving sidewalks and changing the grade of streets were received from Mayor TIEMANN.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, to inquire who appointed Officer BAKER, from whose custody Dr. GAILLARDET escaped; whether the Policeman was a proper person to retain the office which he occupies, and whether the appointing power should not be taken from the Judges of the Court of Sessions and placed in other hands.

The investigation into the circumstances connected with the escape of Dr. GAILLARDET from the custody of Officer BAKER, on Saturday night last, was concluded yesterday before Recorder BARNARD. Altogether nine witnesses were examined, including BAKER himself, but no evidence of a sufficiently conclusive nature to fix upon that officer the charge of bribery of which he has been suspected, was elicited, and the Recorder was unable from the present aspect of the case, to decide whether he was chargeable with corruption or stupidity; whether he had been bought or sold. It is the Recorder's intention, however, to dismiss him from the Court of Sessions during the period that he occupies the Bench. Whether Judge RUSSELL will also do his part to punish such a gross violation of duty, remains to be seen.

There was a grand ovation extended to PETER COOPER, yesterday, by three thousand of the scholars and teachers of the Grammar School, on account of the liberality extended to them in the use of the Institute for the use of the exhibition of the public schools. Mr. COOPER made an address of some length, which was received with great favor by the audience. The exercises were varied by singing and instrumental music.

The Hibernia Engine Company, of Philadelphia, left Boston yesterday morning for home, and passed through this City in the afternoon. They arrived at Newark about 9 o'clock last night, and were received by the firemen there in torchlight procession.

Injured Innocence.

It may startle some of our readers to know that the Union of these States no longer exists. The catastrophe by which this long threatened dissolution of the great confederacy, so fondly founded by our honest though mistaken fathers, has been brought about, was equally unexpected and tremendous. It was nothing less than the performance by a Judge in Alabama of his solemn duty. Accustomed as we long have been to the peculiar conceptions of official obligation and general jurisprudence which obtain in that enlightened region of our common country, we own ourselves hardly surprised that *some* extraordinary convulsion should have followed upon such a phenomenon. Yet we may feel regret when we cannot indulge wonder; and as we really had not altogether given over the destinies of the Republic, we must admit that it grieves us sorely to lose the bannered star of Alabama from that glorious constellation in the midst of which our eagle flies and soars. When JEFFERSON DAVIS, like a dire comet fringed with fire, threatened the other day to whirl the sister-planet Mississippi from our sky, we remonstrated as earnestly as decorum would permit with that formidable chief. We should have remonstrated now with the stern soul of Mobile, were not the mischief past praying for. We can, therefore, but sit down, "*operto capite*," with our hats over our eyes, and burying our hands in our breeches pockets await the crack of doom. The split that has begun at the mouth of the Tombigbee must widen to the Lakes, and there is an end of all things near at hand. Partisan spirits might seek consolation in the thought that at least the great army of office-holders will be turned adrift; that now there are no more United States there will be no more Collectors, no more Attorneys-General, no more Postmasters; that the Cushings, the Schells, the Fowlers, will all alike be driven into Arcadian life, and exchange the Government organ for the shepherd's pensive pipe. But we cannot decline upon such paltry thoughts from the height of our great national misfortune. We are a sundered people, sawn in two like the Jewish prophet, but by no Pagan hands. They were Israelites also who have done this thing.

The throne of LOUIS PHILIPPE was overthrown in the office of the Paris *Nationale*. The American Union has been crumpled up, like Russia in the hand of RICHARD COBDEN, by the Editor of the Mobile *Register*. And "for cause." Does the reader, recovering a little from the shock of this direful calamity, ask why it has come upon him, upon us, upon the nation, lately so rejoicing in its strength—so proud to run its race from the Arctic to the Antarctic Zone? The answer is very simple, if very sad. It was because the President of the United States would neither allow the editor of the Mobile *Register* to carry a small negro of his to Nicaragua, nor permit some friends in Cuba to bring other small negroes to Mobile. The trifling sacrifices made by a few misguided persons at Bunker's Hill, Valley Forge, Yorktown and other more or less obscure and rustic spots near a century ago—the memories of national growth, and glory and misfortune spread over a half century of marvelous advance—the rank won by thirty confederated States in the hierarchy of the world—all, all are forgotten by the advanced Mobile [illegible] of the sacred institution of Patriarchal Domestic Supervision in his disgust at the low price of cotton and the high price of niggers. "Disunion and its consequences," he cries, "we accept, *since we cannot bring hither the labor necessary for our purposes, and are denied the right to migrate to a country where the supply may be less hampered by artificial restraints.*" Hence these bitter tears! hence these loud outcries! hence this enthusiasm for the freedom and the fatness of Nicaragua.

There was a doubt once as to the real objects of Mr. WILLIAM WALKER'S extreme anxiety to renew his acquaintance with his friends in Nicaragua, after they had rather peremptorily kicked him out of doors. But now we get at the core of the whole matter. Gentlemen in Alabama and elsewhere, who would like the license of piracy at home, and are debarred from it by a squeamish Government and a besotted public opinion, are anxious to establish themselves in Nicaragua with a view to the stealing of negroes "unhampered by any artificial restraints." With this intention the laws of the United States do not harmonize, and, after they had taken the trouble to get a Judge appointed over them expressly to remove this silly obstacle,—behold that very Judge himself turns round upon them, "lets the portcullis fall," and raves about duty and the Constitution! Can we longer wonder that they should [illegible] indignantly out of a Union which so little appreciates them, and affords so narrow a range to their dearest predilections? Miserable as we are in the condition to which they have reduced us, we seem to see before us yet a deeper gulf. [illegible] will bring on its natural fruits. Here in New-York for instance, we have a large and [illegible] population of persons who, like the Mobile Register and its friends, find it hard to "secure what is necessary for their purposes," by reason of the law's obstructions. Many of these are put to the greatest straits to circumvent these obstructions. They are obliged to purchase centre bits, dark lanterns, revolvers, crow-bars, and all sorts of utensils for the purpose of penetrating the barriers set up by custom and the law between themselves and the very articles of taste or use which they lack for their private comfort. And, although at last, in some fortunate instances, they have succeeded in acquiring a sufficient supply of spoons, or forks, or gold watches, or cash, the chances are ten to one that some brute of a Judge, elected perhaps by their own votes only a few months before, will have the confidence to interfere, and send them packing into some dreary laborious place, from which egress will be denied to them for weeks, months or years at a time. What is to hinder a secession from the State of New-York of these injured innocents. Their case is as bad,—their cause as good, as the case and cause for which the Mobile *Register* is willing to turn over Mount Vernon to the Philistines, and to make Lexington a howling wilderness. Our only security is that, as a rule, our Judges are less bigoted in their notions of Judicial duty than Judge CAMPBELL appears to be.

But it may happen after all that we are mistaken in supposing the Union ended. We merely infer that when our friends at Mobile declare themselves the spat-upon, kicked and abused of the earth, they must at once relieve themselves from the risk of expectoration, blows and foul usage. If it should prove that we are hasty in this inference—that the stars and stripes still wave over the Mobile Custom-house, and still protect the Court of Judge CAMPBELL—why then we shall be very grateful for a great mercy, and shall carefully forbear from alluding to the story of that ancient Pistol, of whom SHAKESPEARE tells us that, when the leek he had refused was pressed upon him by Fleullen, he wisely disremembered his "brave words," and "swore and ate!"

The Pardoning Power.

We published yesterday morning a statement from the Governor's Private Secretary of the reasons for the pardon of JACKSON, who had been convicted and sentenced for a brutal outrage upon an emigrant girl. The whole case resolves itself into this: that the Judge who presided at the trial, the Jury who convicted JACKSON, and a great multitude of respectable citizens, including the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE and other clergymen, united in representing to the Governor that the man's guilt was by no means clear, that the girl was pretty evidently guilty of perjury, and that JACKSON had already been sufficiently punished for whatever offence he had actually committed. These volunteer statements, resting upon no legal evidence, and elicited by we know not what kind of influences, were allowed to override the solemn judgment of the Court of law, and open the prison doors which our forms of justice had closed upon a convicted offender.

We are not prepared to say that the Governor has acted wrongfully. He is allowed by the Constitution to pardon convicts at discretion. He is accountable to nobody for his acts,—is not bound by any kind or degree of evidence, and but for the demands of the Newspaper Press would never have condescended to assign the reasons of his conduct. We understand perfectly the difficulties of his position, and we are, therefore, the more earnest in repeating the necessity we have already urged of relieving him from them by some definite legal provision. There is neither justice nor public security in leaving this power of indiscriminate pardon in the hands of any man. It is exercised capriciously,—sometimes on grounds of evidence, sometimes from strenuous personal solicitation and sometimes, possibly at least, from political or other corrupt influences. It destroys all public confidence in our Courts of law, and saps the sense of responsibility in our Courts and Juries. What business had this Jury to convict JACKSON if he was not guilty? If the witness against him was perjured, why did they not ascertain that fact? To say that they *could* not, is simply to say that our boasted Trial by Jury is a delusion and a farce.

As our criminal Courts are now constituted and conducted, we confess it is absolutely necessary to confide the pardoning power to somebody. But it should be in hands that will exercise it with discretion, with steady and uniform regard to justice and to law, and upon certain established and understood principles of proceeding. We should either have a distinct Court of Pardons, or we should permit existing Courts of law to exercise a wider discretion in the infliction of punishment. Some provision is certainly needed to protect our criminal jurisprudence from the absolute disgrace into which it is rapidly falling.

Russia and New-York.

The letter of our correspondent at St. Petersburg, published in yesterday's TIMES, foreshadows the important changes which mark the new era of Russian civilization. Among other reforms, the Judiciary is proposed to be reorganized, and trial by Jury inaugurated—it having been *found that, "without a clear, concise, equitable administration of justice, all other reforms of a national bearing are out of the question."*

It is well known that American [illegible] are held in favor in Russia. We could wish that a fairer record were presented of the working of our Judiciary and Jury systems than that furnished in this City. Unfortunately, the Russian statesman who should study our institutions would find little more of the "clear, concise, equitable administration of justice" in New-York than in St. Petersburg. He would stumble on Courts engaged in undoing the work of other Courts; Judges not unfrequently in sympathy with the criminal rather than the law; officers of Courts insulting the Bench; District-Attorneys pocketing complaints by the bushel—20,000 and more for a single offence; Sheriffs returning executions unsatisfied, when issued against the privileged class of dealers in [illegible]; policemen fraternizing with their respectable prisoners, if not facilitating their escape; and Governors interposing at last, if some unlucky dog does reach the State Prison, with mistaken clemency. With all the "deplorable corruption which is a prominent element in the Courts of the Empire," it may be doubted whether Russia would gain essentially by resorting to our system—unless she has better men to administer it.

But Russia is afflicted with another chronic evil, which the Emperor is attempting to grapple with, and it is one to which we are not strangers in this land. It is the liquor traffic—heretofore farmed out to individuals—"the whole system a terrible scourge to the country." "The Emperor," it seems, "has decided that the millions the treasury derives from this monopoly do not compensate for the demoralization produced by it upon the people, and that it is his duty to abolish the evil." Within the four years ensuing, a new system is to be elaborated, and a change effected "compatible with the development of education and civilization in Russia." Great reliance is to be had on the Press in developing this important reform. "With the assistance of that great lever, and acting in concert with it, the Government can scarcely fail to find, in the ample time afforded for preparation, some good means of remedying this gigantic plague-spot."

Here, as in respect to the judiciary, it is humiliating that our example can furnish so little aid in working out the great problems which Russia is attempting to solve. What with the sad errors of our pragmatical reformers, the subserviency of our judiciary to the depraved appetites of the people, and the reckless spirit of party, we are bound hand and foot by the very demon against which ALEXANDER II. is contending—with this difference, that no "millions," not even thousands, find their way to our "Treasury," as a miserable compensation for the pauperism, crime and general "demoralization produced by it upon the people." All our laws and ordinances which attempt to regulate or restrain the traffic are contemned. To preserve the purity of our elections, the laws require the closing of all dram-shops on the days of election—who obeys them? To protect our citizens in the quiet enjoyment of their Sabbaths, the laws of the State and the ordinances of the City prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday—20,000 offences against these laws are reported by the police in a single season, and that is the end of the matter. The laws provide for a Board of Excise, and require dealers to secure and pay for a license for their traffic. How many of the 10,000 or 15,000 corner groceries regard these or any other laws upon the subject?

No; Russia, in her aims toward a higher civilization, must seek other standards than those furnished by the commercial metropolis of the "model Republic." It may be, indeed, that when she has worked out her reforms we shall be looking for light from her example—if we do not sit down in despair, or abandon the institutions which we have done our best to discredit and degrade.

The Arrest of Rabbi Asche.

We willingly publish, in another column, a letter signed "H.," complaining of the abuse of power by the Police in the seizure of lottery tickets at the house of a German Jewish clergyman. Without indorsing all that our correspondent has to say in regard to the venial character of the offence of dealing in these gambling concerns, we must say that there can be no excuse for the conduct of the officers. The ends of justice would just as well have been served by decorous patience as by the indecent haste which was displayed by the Police in their insisting on removing the accused person in the midst of the ceremonial observances of his religion, and while indeed, he was preaching to his congregation in a place of worship. It would have been much more seemly and quite as effectual, to have waited, with the respect which such occasions imperatively demand, for the completion of the service.

Our correspondent is severe, but, we think, not unduly so, on the inequality with which offences of this sort are visited with punishment, according to the social standing of the offender. It is notorious that tickets for lotteries in Havana and Germany are to be had with facility in this City by any fools who desire to risk their money illegally; and the fact is doubtless well known to the authorities,—yet it is only the poor and obscure whom the Police attack, leaving the wealthy and influential unscathed. Criminals who have money at their disposal, are allowed free access to all the pleasures of the City, and are finally permitted to make good their escape from confinement; while the poor man, who is only accused but not yet convicted, is dragged from a place of worship in a way that would be inexcusable, if he had been charged even with murder—his wife is seized by the throat, and his house taken possession of,—simply on suspicion.

There is too much tendency on the part of the Police to take the law into their hands. One shoots an accused person before trial—another removes a convict from prison, and gives him a run of a few days outside the prison walls—and, in this latter case, we have the edifying spectacle of the grossest and yet entirely unnecessary violence towards an individual who has been only accused, and of whose escape there was not the slightest fear. The endurance of this state of things is not by any means desirable. If all the ends of justice are to be vested in the hands of the Police, we may as well economize the expense of Courts, Judges, and Juries. It would be, at least, a satisfaction to know by whom justice is to be administered, or through *how* many channels the course of law must run in our judicial system. If the Police are first to throttle or otherwise chastise the accused parties before trial, then the trial becomes an unnecessary farce which might well be dispensed with.

The Bible in the Schools.

Judging from the comments upon the subject of reading the Bible in our Public Schools, which recent events have elicited, a clear statement of the facts of the case may not be without interest and value. It seems to be quite generally taken for granted, that a movement is on foot to exclude the Bible from all the Schools of the City, and that it has already attained some degree of success; and many of that great body of our citizens who are opposed to any such action are looking to the Board of Education to prevent it.

Including the Normal Schools and the Free Academy, there are 207 Public Schools in the City, scattered throughout the Island, from the Battery to Kingsbridge. In all these Schools *but twelve* the exercises of the day are begun *every morning by reading a selection of passages* from the Bible, and by repeating the Lord's Prayer—all the children joining in the latter. In some of them the Schools are closed in the same manner, and in a few of them the Bible is read without prayer. In most of them the children are taught to sing, and the studies of the day are varied by singing moral and religious hymns. In *twelve* of the Schools the Bible is not read, either at their beginning or close—and these twelve are situated *in the Fourth, Sixth,* and Fourteenth Wards, between Broadway and the Bowery on one side, and between Frankfort and Catharine streets on the other. But there has been no recent *change* in any of these Schools but one. In the other eleven the reading of the Bible has never been practiced; in one it has been discontinued during the present season.

But it is important to understand that all the action that has been had upon the subject has been taken by the local authorities—the *Trustees of each Ward*—and not by the Board of Education, which is not believed, indeed, to have any control over the subject. The schools of the several Wards in this respect *are upon precisely* the same footing as the schools of the several districts in the country sections of the State. Each Ward has the entire control and management of its own schools in everything relating to details. The Board of Education has only the power to recommend,—and this power it has frequently exercised upon this subject. It has always favored, and urged, the reading of the Bible in the Schools. It was organized in 1842, and in October 1843 it adopted a resolution declaring its opinion that "the Bible should be retained," that it was not "sectarian" within the meaning of the Act of 1842, and that its use was "not intended to be prohibited by that or any subsequent law." In 1844 a State law was passed denying to the Board the power to exclude the Bible from the schools, and this gave rise to resolutions to the effect that the local Boards of Trustees had no power to exclude the Bible—that excluding it was a violation of law, and that the Board of Education ought not to allow any non-conforming school to participate in the public money. It was, however, by no means clear that this was a correct interpretation of the law, and the resolutions were lost in the Board by a vote of 20 to 14. On the 5th of May and the 2d of June last the question again came up in the Board upon a resolution *requiring* all the schools to be opened by reading the Bible. The principal question discussed was, whether the Board had the legal power to enforce the reading of the Bible in all the schools, or whether it was their duty simply to recommend, and to leave the ultimate action to the local Boards of Trustees and the teachers employed by them. It ended in the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is due to the healthful moral training of the pupils, as well as to our position as a Christian people, that the Bible, without note or comment, be read at the opening of our schools, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board most cordially recommends to the various local Boards of School Officers, that this practice be observed in the Ward, Grammar, and Primary Schools in this City, within their jurisdiction, respectively.

The Ayes and Noes were not called on the preamble. On the resolution, the following was the vote:

AYES—Messrs. Timpson, Lecomte, Crosier, Shine, Fitzgerald, Tuthill, Sinclair, Tweed, Lydecker, Bloomfield, Haines, Gildersleeve, Clark, Slote, Maclean, Williams, Scofield, Brummell, Green, Benedict, Haskett, Adams, Cushing, Curtis, Monteith, Davenport, Ramsey, O'Keefe, Merriam—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Cager, Byrne—2.

A subsequent communication to the Board, praying that the reading of the Bible may be enforced, was referred without discussion to the Committee on By-laws, whose report will probably be made at the next meeting of the Board.

We have made up this statement of facts from an article in the *Christian Intelligencer,* having satisfied ourselves of its accuracy; and it shows the exact position of the Board of Education upon the subject. The Board is almost unanimous (29 to 2) in favor of having the Bible read in the schools,—but it is equally unanimous in doubting its own power to *enforce* the reading. The only way in which it could coerce the local authorities into compliance would be by withholding from the schools their share of the public money. This the Courts would probably not sustain them in doing, and the schools meantime would be closed.

The control of the whole subject rests with the *Trustees of the Wards*; and the only way to secure the reading of the Bible in *all* the schools is by electing Trustees in every Ward who are in favor of it.

The Championship of Chess—Mr. Morphy in Paris.

MR. MORPHY fairly deserves from his countrymen the reward once offered by a Roman tyrant to the inventor of a new pleasure. He has inspired the dullest Clubs of his native land with sudden life, and kindled anew on many a domestic hearth the dying fire of home attractions. The game of Chess is fast rising to the rank of a national passion, and nothing but the outbreak of a Mexican war, or perhaps the explosion of those subterranean fires of which the good people of Cardiganshire, in Wales, profess themselves to be constantly hearing the warning thunders from below the Western waves, can interrupt the triumphant career of the "royal game" in this Republican land.

Faithful to our duty as journalists, then, we hasten to lay before our readers the most recent intelligence of the progress which our gifted young champion is making in Europe. To the kindness of Mr. FISKE, of this City, the editor of the only *Chess Magazine* now published in the English tongue, we are indebted for the following scores of Mr. MORPHY'S games, recently played in Paris. These scores are extracted from the forthcoming number of the *Magazine,* and were received here yesterday by the *Africa*. Mr. MORPHY made his *début* in Paris, as our readers know, in a brilliantly contested match with Mr. HARRWITZ, the first professional *habitué* of that classic resort. The palm in this contest was to be awarded to the first winner of seven games. Eight games were played, of which HARRWITZ won *two*, MORPHY *five*, and one was drawn. Small doubt remained of MORPHY'S success, when HARRWITZ felt himself obliged to withdraw from the "passage of arms," by a sudden attack of indisposition. This withdrawal was made, we believe, much more honorably than Mr. STAUNTON'S refusal to engage with the Transatlantic hero; and there is reason to hope that the conflict may yet be resumed.

Besides this game with HARRWITZ, the attention of all chess-playing Paris has been concentrated on the following series of encounters, constituting, when the force of Mr. MORPHY'S antagonists, his few years, and the atmosphere in which he made his play are considered, one of the most remarkable tournaments of the kind on record.

Of even games with individuals, Mr. MORPHY has played *twenty-nine* and won *twenty-five*, viz.:

	Wis.		Wins.	Drawn.
M. Baucher	0	Morphy	2	0
M. Journoud	0	Morphy	12	0
M. Laroche	0	Morphy	5	2
M. Rivière	1	Morphy	6	1

M. JOURNOUD, the chief sufferer in this tilt, thereupon allied his forces with those of M. RIVIÈRE, (brother of the too famous Captain of Zouaves,) Mr. MORPHY'S only successful antagonist, and these two gentlemen, playing together, won from Mr. MORPHY a single game. Equal good fortune did not, however, attend others who ventured upon a similar alliance. Messrs. ST. AMANT and LEQUESNE, consulting together, were beaten by Mr. MORPHY in two games, and brought two others to a drawn battle. M. ST. AMANT then found a new comrade in an amateur, with whom he underwent three beatings from Mr. MORPHY, without even the consolation of a single "draw." Adjourning then to the Palace of Prince MURAT, Mr. MORPHY measured himself against a new series of antagonists, belonging to the highest rank of Parisian society, the *noblesse des échecs.* We give the record of these joustings:

	Wis.		Wins.
Duke of Brunswick, Count Isonard	0	Mr. Morphy	5

This was too bad, and a reinforcement was called in.

	Wis.		Wins.	Drawn.
Duke of Brunswick, Count Isonard, Count Casabianca	0	Mr. Morphy	5	1

Like another Penthesilia, at this point a Princess intervened, but alas! with no better fate than the lamented Queen of the Amazons.

	Wis.		Wins.
Princess Murat, Count Casabianca	0	Mr. Morphy	1

Such a career of victory in any direction is quite enough to turn the heads of all Paris for at least nine days, and it is not surprising that Mr. MORPHY should have become for that space of time the observed of all observers—a lion at home and abroad—in his hotel, at the theatres, on the Boulevard, in short, wherever he appeared. From Paris, Mr. MORPHY, we believe, travels east, to meet Mr. ANDERSSEN, the Silesian hero of chess. With Herr VON DER LASSA, he is not likely to meet just at present, that nobleman being at Rio, in the capacity of Prussian Minister at the Court of Brazil—but if Mr. MORPHY should come off victorious from his contest with Mr. ANDERSSEN he may fairly claim the chess championship of the world, the heretofore Achilles of English Chess, Mr. STAUNTON, having hopelessly ruined his position by the very unequivocal way in which he has retreated from the courteous challenges of his young rival. Lord LYTTELTON, who presides at the Birmingham Congress of Chess, comes forward, as we are glad to learn, in the handsomest way, to vindicate the gallantry and good breeding of Mr. MORPHY'S conduct in this matter, and we may have the satisfaction of feeling that our youthful champion has shown himself to be as much of a man and of a gentleman as of a chess-player.

The State Temperance Society.

At its meeting on Wednesday, at Albany, the President of the State Temperance Society delivered an address stating that the cause might be in a healthy and advancing condition, in spite of retrograde appearances in some of the large cities. The facility with which politicians disregard conventional and platform agreements, the excitement attending the canvass a few years past, and some unhappy differences in the ranks of the Temperance party had imparted an extraordinary dullness to the cause, prevented united action and wisely led them to put no candidate for office in the field. The present License Law gives great dissatisfaction, and the principal of Prohibition seems the only remedy for the increase of intemperance. The President respectfully "recommends to the friends of Temperance, in every County in the State, to organize and to sustain regular temperance meetings, circulate the pledge again—distribute temperance tracts—subscribe for good temperance papers, read and circulate them—to send up to the Legislature petitions asking for *a simple law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and making the violation a misdemeanor, and declaring all such liquors kept for sale in violation of the law, together with the vessels containing them, a PUBLIC NUISANCE.*" The entire license system is abhorrent to their feelings, as are also the drinking associations of political nominees. Drunkenness is increasing in the State, and the establishment of an asylum for inebriates is regarded with favor. Application must be made for a law which will protect us from the wrongs and burdens of the liquor traffic, and if we cannot get such law as is desired, we must take the best we can get. The reorganization of the Temperance Societies is also urged.

Suicide of an English Literary Gentleman in Jersey City.

On Wednesday morning, the dead body of a young man was found in his room at the American Hotel, in Jersey City, where he had taken lodgings for the night. The next day an inquest was held upon him by Coroner MORRIS, but nothing was ascertained to establish his identity. Two letters, written in London, were found upon his person, whose signatures had been torn off, addressed to "E. J. DUNMORE." His linen was marked with the same name. He was well dressed, had long, dark brown hair, a light moustache, and the evident appearance of a man of good breeding. Vials of laudanum and potassium were found in his room, and the verdict of the Jury was that he came to his death by taking poison. His body was removed to the coffin-store of Mr. [illegible], at No. [illegible] Newark-avenue, where it still remains to be identified and claimed by his friends, if any shall present themselves.

A visit yesterday to his remains leaves no doubt as to his identity. He was an Englishman, and arrived in this country in the American ship *Isaac Bell*, which reached here on the 2d of November, having rescued, on the voyage from London, the survivors of the British ship [illegible], which had been wrecked on the way. His attentions are acknowledged in the card of the Captain, which was published in the TIMES of Nov. 4. He introduced himself at the TIMES Office, as well as at other newspaper offices, as Mr. EDWARD J. DUNMORE, and as having been connected with several prominent journals in Australia and England, and as at present part proprietor and travelling correspondent of the London *Standard*. He said he had been connected with the [illegible], a weekly London newspaper, with the Geelong *Advertiser* and Melbourne *Argus* of Australia, and with the London *Daily News*,—having written political articles, book reviews, theatrical notices, and miscellaneous news paragraphs for them all. He had spent the last year mainly in Germany for the *Standard*, and was the writer of the "Letters of our Travelling Correspondent," which have from time to time during the season appeared in that paper. He said he was now in the United States on behalf of that journal,—partly to write letters for it, and partly to acquire a knowledge of the country, and especially of the practical conduct of the American Press, which might be of service to them, as they were making the experiment of a cheap newspaper in England. He desired a position upon some American journal, mainly, as he stated, to be able to acquire this information; but failing in other quarters, he made application to one of the Sunday papers, giving a statement of the positions he had filled upon foreign journals, and expressing his preference for the department of theatrical criticism. On Monday he sent in to us for inspection a portfolio, containing a variety of his contributions to London journals, which are all well written, and show him to have been a man of ability and cultivation. On Tuesday evening he called for a moment, but declined to take the portfolio, as he said it was of no consequence to him then.

We understand that he brought no letters of introduction, but commended himself to the notice of the British Consul by his connection with the rescue of the survivors of the [illegible], and by his active efforts in endeavoring to promote a subscription for their relief. He probably left England under circumstances of embarrassment, and found himself a stranger here, without resources or friends. He had taken apartments in Great Jones-street, which he had been obliged to leave, and went thence to Jersey City, where, on Tuesday night, he ended his life, either intentionally or by poison taken incautiously with some other intent. The only circumstance that leads to a suspicion that this may have been the case is the fact that he mentioned having twice narrowly escaped being fatally poisoned by the use of potassium.

The following are copies of the letters which were found upon him: other letters found in his trunk were signed "Lydia:"

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

MY DEAR MR. DICKENS: Your letter has indeed surprised me. What shall I say to you? Will you come to me about 6 o'clock to-morrow instead of 2, as I think I shall have to visit the theatre in the morning. If so, I could not see you so early. I hope the change will not inconvenience you.

I have prepared everything for Saturday. Pray don't disappoint me. I thank you very much for writing to Mrs. BARNES, and shall feel delighted if she will only bring MARION with her. Of course Mr. and Mrs. C. DICKENS will favor me—at least I hope so.

With kind regards, I remain,

My dear Mr. DICKENS, yours, [illegible]

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MY OWN DEAR EDWIN: As I told you, I wrote to Mrs. BARNES, and to-day I have received an answer inviting me to dinner on Sunday. I cannot see you till then, EDWIN, so will you call about 4 o'clock, or a little before. I am very poorly, yet, to-day, and hope to be better by Sunday, for I must not disappoint Mrs. BARNES again. Have you thought of me since, dear EDWIN? perhaps not. I am so low spirited to-day; I want to see my pet, but I cannot until Sunday. I hope you are well, pet.

With kind love,

Believe me yours, affectionately.

The Mrs. BARNES, referred to in the above letters, was ascertained, was a sister of the deceased. As Mr. C. DICKENS is mentioned in the first letter, it is proper to add that the deceased said there was no relationship—or at least a very distant one, between him and the distinguished novelist.

Mr. D. was apparently about [illegible] years of age and of good address, though with an appearance of constraint and embarrassment in his manner. We understand that the British Consul has taken charge of his remains, and directed them to be interred, to-day, in the Jersey City Cemetery.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The repetition of "Robert le Diable" last night attracted a fine house, an extra attraction existing in the fact that it was the last part of Mme. GAZZANIGA'S farewell appearance. The performance was a very fine one in every respect.

To-day, at 12½ o'clock, the supplemental benefit or *matinée* takes place. The programme is unusually long, and to this fact, we presume, may be ascribed the change in the hour of performance. The "Trovatore" is the principal attraction, with PICCOLOMINI as the *Leonora*. After VERDI'S work will be given an act of "La Sonnambula," with Mme. LABORDE as the *Amina*. Mme. GAZZANIGA will sing her famous Spanish song, the "Orange Girl," and with Signor [illegible], the duet from "L'Elisir d'Amore." A programme like this merits the entire support of the musical public. It will be the last appearance of Mme. GAZZANIGA prior to her departure for Havana.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—This establishment re-opens for the season under a new management to-night. The programme will be found elsewhere.

The Collection of Assessments—Another Note from Mr. Oakley.

NEW-YORK, *Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.*

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I much regret being compelled once more to trespass upon your kindness, in the use of your columns, but the manifest errors contained in an article published in your paper of this date make it necessary for me so to do.

Your correspondent states that:

"The conduct of Mr. OAKLEY, (I write now for myself alone,) in removing his receipt-book from the Street Department, is inexcusably at variance with his expressed desire to preserve a good reputation, and that the worst feature in this case is, the abstraction of said receipt-book from the public records of the Street Department."

He also says:

"If Mr. OAKLEY be so anxious to preserve his good reputation, why does he refuse to produce the Collector's receipts for every dollar collected by him from the public, as Mr. TAYLOR'S deputy?"

In reply, I would state that I did not remove a single book or paper from the office previous to being dispossessed, and that the fact of my receipt-book (which I have yet to learn is a "public record") being absent at the time, is attributable entirely to accident, I having taken it home, a day or two previously, for my own accommodation, and with no intention whatever of permanently retaining it from the office, although I am free to confess I should have done so had I been aware that it was designed to take it from me, and for the very obvious reason, that it happens to be the only evidence I possess of having paid over to the Chamberlain six hundred thousand dollars which I had collected. Your correspondent says, "What would be thought of a commission merchant under certain circumstances, &c.?" Now, I ask, what would be thought of the prudence of a "commission merchant" should he pay to his principal the large amount of money I have mentioned, *take receipts for the same,* and then turn around and give to his creditor, the very receipts in question, thus depriving himself of the only means in his power of showing that he had ever paid him a single dollar?

When I left the office, my books were in such a condition that any boy who understood the first rudiments of arithmetic could have readily told the exact state of every assessment-list which had been placed in my possession for collection. I have never concealed, or attempted to conceal, anything in relation to this affair; and had your correspondent called upon Street Commissioner COOPER, he would have ascertained that I have long since given him an account of all money paid by me to the City, with a promise that at any time it was required my receipt-book should be forthcoming, I holding it simply for my own protection; and with this view of the case, Mr. COOPER seemed fully to coincide with myself. I am much obliged for the sympathy expressed in the communication to which this is a reply, but should greatly have preferred that the writer had called upon me in person, when he should have been furnished with all the facts of the case, and which information I believe would have obviated the necessity of my appearing in print, a thing, by the way, which is most decidedly repugnant to my feelings.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

WALTER OAKLEY.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW-YORK STATE ARSENAL.—So far as we are aware, there has been no inquiry into the causes of the recent falling of the roof of the new Arsenal in Seventh-avenue. Yet such an inquiry should be had, not only to fix the responsibility of that disaster where it belongs, but as a precaution for the future. Mr. L. A. GOODE, a practical architect, of [illegible], informs us that, on the 27th of October, he availed himself of an invitation to examine the building, and informed a number of persons that the roof would not sustain the weight to which it would be subjected, and told the carpenter, Mr. W. P. HOLMES, that it would certainly give way. He also called the builder's attention to the subject, pointing out the weak spots, and adding that, even if it should prove capable of supporting the dead weight bearing upon it, the first time the room was filled with men drilling or dancing, it would come down. These warnings were given previous to the catastrophe. The whole matter certainly demands investigation.

TRIAL OF SMITH'S STREET-SWEEPING MACHINE.—Smith's Street-sweeping Machine was tried yesterday on cobble-stone pavement for the benefit of the Senate Sanitary Committee. Senators MARTIN and RAY and General P. M. WETMORE witnessed its performance. The trial took place in Canal-street. To loosen up the dirt and give the brooms a better chance a sprinkling cart moistened the street beforehand, but unfortunately too abundantly. The machine was run up and down the block several times, taking off the surface-dirt very thoroughly, but only plastering up the interstices between the cobble stones. Mercer-street was then experimented on. Here the trial was much more successful. It swept as thoroughly as men could have done, leaving only those places which needed a hoe to loosen up the accumulated filth. An overwhelming cloud of dust was stirred up by it, but this will easily be obviated by a moderate use of the sprinkling-cart. After the Committee expressed themselves as sufficiently enlightened with regard to the operations of the sweeper, Mr. S. brought out another machine he has never before tried. It is designed to take up the dirt, or deposit it in heaps, as may be desired. The brooms, which are arranged in much the same manner as on the other machine, carry the dust into a box next to the forward axle of the wagon. The contrivance seemed to carry out the design of the inventor. Some animated discussions arose during the progress of the trial between Messrs. Downing and SMITH—Mr. D. asserting very positively that the machine was excellent for Russ and Belgian pavements, but that it would never do for cobble stones; and Mr. S. claiming just as positively that it would work well on both.

ARREST OF MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.—The Editor of the *Herald* was arrested yesterday morning, on an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury of Westchester County, for an alleged libel published in that paper, in June last, on Mr. JOHN B. HASKIN, charging that gentleman with having forged the records of the Willett's Point Committee, of which he was Chairman. Officer GARRISON came from White Plains, yesterday, with a warrant for Mr. BENNETT's arrest, which was indorsed by Recorder BARNARD, so as to give it validity in this County. The officer then proceeded to Mr. BENNETT's hotel, and notified him that he was a prisoner. He was allowed, however, to proceed, in the custody of the officer, to the *Herald* Office, for the transaction of business, and afterwards proceeded to confer with his lawyer on the subject of procuring bail in Westchester County, and repairing with the same to White Plains.

HEALTH OF GENERAL PAEZ.—General PAEZ has not suffered as severely from his fall as the fears of his friends led them to suppose. He was yesterday more comfortable,—no inflammation having taken place in the wounded member. His physicians, however, advise that he should wait a few days before attempting to embark. No definite orders have yet been received from Washington as to the detension of the *Atlanta* and *Caledonia*, but advices, it is expected, will be telegraphed to-day. General SANFORD has issued an order, countermanding the parade in honor of General PAEZ, until further orders.

RETURN OF THE HIBERNIA ENGINE COMPANY FROM BOSTON.—The Hibernia Engine Company, of Philadelphia, returned to this City in the train from Boston that arrived at Twenty-seventh-street at 5 o'clock P. M. They were received on their arrival by Americus Engine Company No. 6, and Warren Hose Company No. 33. From the cars they were escorted to No. 33's house, No. 118 Sullivan-street, where a bountiful collation was in readiness. After ample justice had been done to the good things, Mr. [illegible], on behalf of Tompkins Hose Company No. 16, presented the Hibernia Company with an exquisitely-wrought fire-cap framed as a token of esteem. The speaker remarked that No. 16 had attained the [illegible] as the plume company of the New-York Fire Department, as they had never been beaten in a race to a fire, although at times hard pushed. Col. PAGE, of the Hibernia, received the gift and responded in eloquent terms. During his remarks he was loudly cheered. The line of march was resumed, and proceeded through Spring-street, Broadway, to Grand, down Bowery and Chatham-street to the Jersey City Ferry, where the companies parted, and the Hibernia Company proceeded to Newark, where they will be the guests of Lafayette Company of that city. To-night they will return home, and will be received by thirty-three companies in a torch-light procession.

HOW TO PREVENT HORSES FALLING ON THE PAVEMENT.—The smoothness of Broadway causes thousands of disagreeable and disastrous accidents to horses, all of which can be prevented. The surface must be made rough enough. Before the Mechanics' Club of the American Institute, some months ago, it was proposed to construct steel wagons, having movable upright stampers, shod with steel points, to be operated by the motion of the wheels, and to be drawn by horses through our streets like any other wagon, picking the pavement as deeply and thickly as desired. New steel points would be always ready to take the place of those that become dull. A small depth of picking is all that is required to render the pavement sufficiently rough to prevent horses falling. The wagons to which we refer may be driven by one man, and would not interfere with the business of the street at all. Nor can it cost any more than an omnibus. The great excellency of the plan consists in its economy, and in its not at all hindering our incessant travel over the pavement.

THE SAILOR'S HOME.—This institution, at No. 190 Cherry-street, in this City, established by the American Seamen's Friend Society, is being, by liberal subscriptions from the Insurance Companies and merchants of New-York, thoroughly repaired and refitted, and will, on Monday next, be reopened under the superintendence of Captains E. RICHARDSON and EDWARD WALTERS. This house has, during its existence of sixteen years, accommodated 50,000 seamen, and the benefits conferred upon them and thereby upon shipping interests are well known and acknowledged. We consider it among the most useful institutions of which our City can boast, and trust that it will continue to meet the encouragement its object so highly deserves.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On Monday next important changes will take effect in the running of the trains on this road. Among others, the Express trains for Albany and Troy will leave Chambers-street Station at 6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Albany Mail train at 10:30 A. M. Express trains will leave East Albany at 10:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M. Albany Mail train at 7 A. M.

PROBABLY A FATAL FALL.—Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, JOHN HOSKINS, a carpenter by trade, fell from the bell-deck of the Jefferson Market tower, to the ground, a distance of fifty feet; and was so seriously injured that his recovery is considered doubtful. The unfortunate man was employed on the extension of the height of the tower.

AN EX-THEATRICAL MANAGER IN THE PULPIT.—To-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Rev. EDWARD F. STRICKLAND, formerly an actor, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, (Dr. GILLETTE's,) in Twenty-third-street. His sermon will probably embrace some [illegible] incidents in his personal experience, many of which are deeply interesting. Those who have heard this reverend gentleman, speak very favorably of his style and manner in the pulpit. A [illegible] audience generally go to hear him, when he appears in any of the City pulpits, much to their gratification and spiritual advantage.

[illegible]—The following contributions have been received at this office for the relief of the Poor Book-keeper, whose case was mentioned in the TIMES of Monday last:

Already acknowledged	$50
From T. B. H.	10
[illegible]	3
Total	$73

We understand that the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the Madison-square Church, will deliver to-morrow morning, his Twenty-fourth Annual Discourse.

Police Intelligence.

A LAWYER SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS.—Mr. Charles Breton Leslie is a young lawyer who has a mammoth shingle displayed in Wall-street, and is seemingly anxious to make his mark in the world. Curtis & Co. is the style of a firm who manufacture and sell patent medicines at No. 13 Cedar-street, the firm comprising two brothers, Jeremiah and George A., and Laura A., a sister. Not long ago a Mr. David Majee procured an attachment upon their goods, and the same was duly levied by the Sheriff. The Curtises were displeased and sought redress in the Courts, employing Messrs. Abbott Brothers as their counsel. Mr. Charles Breton Leslie was retained as counsel by Mr. Majee. The retained young counselor, anxious to make a good case for his client, thought the best way to achieve this end was to possess himself of all the points on the opposite side. He called on Miss Curtis at her residence in Brooklyn, representing himself as one of the Abbott brothers, and received from her a full and confidential statement of their side of the case, telling Miss C. that he wished to prepare an affidavit for her to sign, informing Miss C. that he would send for her when he had prepared the affidavit, he politely touching his hat, [illegible] and retraced his steps to his Wall-street office, with the mammoth sign in front. The imposition was discovered yesterday, and Charles Breton Leslie, Esq., was arrested and taken before Justice CONNOLLY of the Lower Police Court. The Justice could make nothing but a "misdemeanor" of it, and required him to give bail in $300—which he did.

VICTIMS OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—A stylish and gentlemanly-looking man a few weeks since called into the drug store of Mr. Wm. Robertson, in West Broadway. He gave his name as Dr. Frederick Houck, said he was a graduate of the College of Surgeons, London, was an expert chemist, and was possessed of secrets regarding the manufacture of brandies and other liquors unknown to any but himself. Mr. Robertson at once took him into his drug store and confidence, and gave the keys into his custody at night. A few mornings since, the stylish and learned Dr. Houck was missing, and with him some $600 worth of goods. The absconding confidence operator kept himself out of the way, but unfortunately for himself, and fortunately for the ends of justice, an officer came across him yesterday in Hudson street and arrested him. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs by Justice Connolly. Mr. Myers Stearn, residing at No. 196 Christie-street, reported himself yesterday at the Police Court as being also a victim of misplaced confidence, the extent of which he was victimised being $1,200, and the alleged victimizers being Mr. George Myers and his daughter Elizabeth. Mr. Stearn says he left some trunks, containing $1,200 worth of silk fringes, velvets, gloves, &c., at the house of Mr. Myers, and he charges that the latter, aided by his daughter, broke open the trunk and possessed himself of the contents. The accused parties were held by Justice OSBORN.

THE BODY-SNATCHING CASE.—The examination in this case was resumed at 11 A. M. yesterday, before Justice WELSH. Dr. Bouton, Deputy Coroner, was examined. He made a *post mortem* examination. As the body was not claimed within twenty-four hours after death, he gave it up for dissection, in accordance with the "Act for the Promotion of Medical Science," passed in 1854. The body was given to Dr. Tinnell, who had previously expressed his desire to get a sound subject for dissection, and who stipulated, at the time he received it, that he would keep it forty-eight hours awaiting a claimant. A. Oakey Hall, Esq., appeared for Dr. Tinnell, and submitted points embodying the law applicable to the case. Mr. Hall claimed that nothing had been done by any of the parties implicated in this so-called body-snatching case but what was fully warranted by the act of 1854. So far from it, the body had been kept waiting for a claimant 48 hours longer than the law required. When a claimant appeared, which was not until a week after death, the body was surrendered, although it had been partly dissected. There was no intention of doing, nor was there anything done, by Dr. Finnell, or any one else, except in accordance with law. Justice WELSH announced that he would give his decision in two or three days.

THE WESTFIELD BANK COUNTERFEIT.—Several arrests only have been made for passing the new counterfeits on the Westfield Bank, of Westfield, Mass., a description of which was given in yesterday's TIMES. The names of two of the prisoners are Wm. McGrady and Charles Butterfield. McGrady went into the liquor saloon of John Roach, No. 85 James-street, and received for one of the bills a hot punch and $4 90 in exchange for one of the bills. Butterfield executed the same financial exploit in the drinking-saloon of John Farley, No. 179 Chatham-street. Subsequently the two prisoners went on a traveling tour together, and performed similar feats in several drinking saloons in the Bowery and adjacent streets. A discovery that the bills were counterfeits soon brought the police on their tracks, and led to their arrest, their arraignment before Justice WELSH, and temporary lodgment in the Tombs to await a trial. The general notification given by the police telegraph prevented more of the bills being passed. Besides these, another arrest was made yesterday at Stapleton, Staten Island, in the person of Mrs. Mary Van Pelt, wife of J. H. Van Pelt, who resides on Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn. The woman was arrested while attempting to pass a counterfeit $3 bill on the Westfield Bank at the store of Mr. H. Van Clief, at Stapleton. She was committed for examination, by Justice WOLF, to the Richmond County Jail.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—About 6 o'clock, last evening, a man named William Callender went to the residence of Wakeman Clark, No. 17 Lispinard-street, and rang the bell. A servant girl came to the door, who recognized Callender as an old acquaintance of the family; but in consequence, as she thought, of his being under the influence of liquor she refused him admittance. Callender forced himself inside of the door, and after much persuasion on his part the servant allowed him to go to the room occupied by Mr. Clark, who was reclining on a couch, being quite ill. Callender, as he entered the room, drew a large dirk knife and made an attempt to stab Mr. Clark, but he was kept at bay by the servant girl, who grappled with him; Mrs. Clark rushed into the room when Callender tried to stab her. As he made the attempt the lady screamed, when Callender got frightened and started down stairs, but was caught at the street door by Officer Kamp, who was attracted to the spot by the cries of the inmates of the house. The prisoner was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house and locked up. As he was on the way to the Station-house he threw away the dirk-knife, but it was secured.

FEARFUL DRAWBACK TO ENTERPRISE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Cairnes, of the First Ward Police—the officer who shot the longshoreman a few days since, and is now on duty again—discovered two men moving briskly about a horse and wagon, the latter being at a standstill. Having a curiosity to ascertain what enterprise could call out at such an early hour the services of two men and a horse and cart, he advanced towards the men. Seeing the officer approaching them, the men immediately ceased their circumambient motion around the horse and vehicle, and started off in a straight line, and soon made themselves invisible. The cart proved to contain over a hundred dollars worth of cloth, and the sudden stoppage was caused by a breakage of the axletree. The cloth was doubtless the product of some burglary, and it is presumed that the horse and cart were not honestly come by. They were all taken to the First Ward Station-house for identification.

FOOLISHLY DISPLAYING HIS MONEY.—Michael Green Thursday evening stepped into a low groggery in Worth-st., called for a drink, and in paying for the same foolishly displayed a roll of bills. Dennis Boven saw the roll and a spirit of covetousness immediately possessed him—covetousness combined with a remarkable absence of conscientiousness. Boven followed Green from the premises, pursued him stealthily a block or two, and suddenly gave him a rap over the head with a club, putting Green on a parallel with the pavement. In a moment's time Boven had the aforesaid roll of bills in his possession, but he did not enjoy the pleasure of ownership long, for he soon found himself in possession of a Policeman. After the arrest of the prisoner, a man named De Luce preferred a charge against him of having forcibly taken a valuable gold ring from his finger. The accused was locked up to answer.

Fires.

FIRE IN THE HALL OF RECORDS.—Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, smoke was discovered issuing through the floor of the Comptroller's office, in the Hall of Records. A statement that the building was on fire, and apprehension for the safety of the public papers and records produced considerable excitement. The fire alarm bell was instantly rung, and several engines speedily came rattling into the Park. On examination it was discovered that a beam had caught fire from an imperfection of a contiguous flue, and was burned in two. A few slashes of an axe, and a few pails of water, fortunately served to extinguish the fire.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A LUMBER-YARD.—A bold incendiary attempt was made, late on Thursday evening, to burn the lumber-yard of WM. SMITH, foot of Vesey-street. Some shavings and rags were saturated with turpentine, set on fire, and thrown among the seasoned lumber. Fortunately, the fire was almost immediately discovered, and the flames extinguished before they had got under much headway. No clue could be obtained to the incendiaries. About a year ago a similar attempt was made to fire the same yard.

IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Between 12 and 1, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the stable of Mr. JNO. HUGHES, in Thirty-seventh-street near Ninth-avenue. After the stable was burned, the flames communicated to a frame building adjacent, the lower story being occupied as a nail manufactory and the upper part being tenanted by several families. The total damage, including the destruction of the stable, did not exceed $200. No insurance.

IN WEST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—Shortly before 1, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the dwelling-house of Mr. E. TOWNSEND, No. 241 West Thirty-third-street. It was soon extinguished with trifling damage.

Great Fire at Greensburg, Penn.

From the Evening Bulletin, Sept. 27.

THE RECENT FIRE AT GREENSBURG, PENN.—It is a comfort and consolation to know that while extensive fires must happen, bringing in their train loss and suffering sometimes to a great extent, that even these may have their "alleviation," as the following letter fully proves. And that no person has a right to complain of the loss of books, papers, and other valuables, while such securities as the one named below are so easily procured.

GREENSBURG, Sept. 25, 1858.

To Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 130 Walnut-st., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in our place, happened on Tuesday, the 23d inst., burning some *twenty-five buildings*. I had one of your Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes in a building that was destroyed. The safe was subjected to an intense heat. It was taken from the ruins the following day, and the door near the handle was *still red hot*. It contained books and a number of papers, loose and in bundles, which were not damaged in the slightest. It gives me pleasure to add to the accumulated evidences of the safety and reliability of your safes.

Yours, truly, J. TURNEY.

$2,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.

Read on the last page of the *Herald* of this day a number of certificates attesting to the efficacy of MEYER'S miraculous remedies, which never fail to destroy all kinds of vermin. For sale at the Proprietor's depot, No. 512 Broadway, corner Houston-st., at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$50. $50.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the name of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*

New style, price $50.

Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Boys' Winter Clothing.

Parents will please take notice that ROGERS & RAYMOND, Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., have made large and novel additions to their WINTER STYLES of School and Dress Clothing for Boys, and have THIS WEEK introduced SIX ENTIRELY NEW STYLES OF BOYS' OVERCOATS.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S is the Cheapest Clothing House in the United States.

Six Hundred Dozen

BEST SCOTCH WOOL SCARFS, FIFTY CENTS EACH. TWO HUNDRED DOZEN BEST ENGLISH SILK SCARFS, $1 50 EACH. GOLD SCARF PINS, $1 TO $5. NECK-TIES, 25 CENTS TO $1. RETAIL, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Wholesale buyers supplied on easy terms.

S. W. H. WARD, No. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe. THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

B. G. WILDER & CO., No. 191 BROADWAY, Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Phalon & Son's COCOINE, PREPARED FROM COCOA-NUT OIL.

The best and cheapest oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists. Large size 50 cents, small 30 cents.

Imperial Furs, The Court styles of France, in CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GAUNTLETS, &c., at GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM, St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 507 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing-Machines.—No. 495 Broadway. A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50. They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

At Dempsey & Fargis', No. 663 Broadway, WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

Boys' Winter Clothing In Great Variety, At No. 51 John-st. D. S. CORNELL.

Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*

Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*

An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*

Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*

A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*

Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*

Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

Boots, Shoes, &c.—The celebrated CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, has a fine assortment of boots, shoes, &c., suitable for the present season. The thick boots, &c., for ladies and children, are not the clumsy articles usually seen, but combine strength with remarkable neatness. This is also the case with gentlemen's boots, and, indeed, all the articles at this establishment have this peculiarity, and as the combination is rarely met with, they are of course in great demand.

Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne, or Hair RENOVATOR, not only restores the Hair, but also improves the sight; it restores gray and wiry hair to its original life color and youthful softness and beauty. It is not a dye, and will not soil the skin or linen. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Heavy Silk, Merino, Cotton and Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers, 5 per cent. below wholesale prices, at the Shirt and Collar depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

The Celebrated Scotch Wool and Shaker knit undershirts and drawers, also undergarments for men, women and children, Winter gloves of every description, knit jackets, comforters, scarfs, &c., at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Depôt, corner of Murray and Greenwich sts.

Cure your Cough.—Use Campbell's Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry; 25 cents a bottle. To be had only of the inventor and proprietor, SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist and Apothecary, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

Gloves, Undershirts, &c., At the old-established stand, No. 61 Nassau-st. A large assortment at usual low prices wholesale or retail.

IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats and Clothing. Wholesale Stock clearing out at wholesale and retail.

N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortland-st.

MARRIED.

KENT—MUMFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 25, at the Church of the Annunciation, by the Rev. Dr. Seabury, HENRY F. KENT and CHARLOTTE E., daughter of Benjamin A. Mumford, Esq.

HOFFMAN—POWERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, JOSEPH G. HOFFMAN to CAROLINE A., youngest daughter of the late Wm. M. Powers.

BARNES—GOULD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Adams, WILLIAM H. L. BARNES to MARY M., daughter of Mr. Charles Gould, all of New-York.

FARBER—PRATT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. L. W. Peck, Mr. WILLIAM FARBER to Miss MARIA N. PRATT, all of this City.

SMEDBERG—AUCHINCLOSS.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 26, by the Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander, JOHN G. SMEDBERG to HARRIET ROMEYN, daughter of the late Hugh Auchincloss.

WALKER—GWYNN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 21, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, JOHN C. WALKER, late of Glasgow, Scotland, to Miss MARY GWYNN, late of London, England.

Glasgow and London papers please copy.

MATTISON—DARLINGTON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Nov. 25, by the Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, Mr. LUCIUS H. MATTISON, of New-York City, to Miss ANNIE L. DARLINGTON, of the former place.

BURR—CUSHING.—In Boston, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by the Rev. Edward N. Kirk, D. D., the Rev. EDWARD C. BURR, of East Machias, Me., to Miss LIZZIE D. CUSHING, of the former place.

DIED.

DOUGHERTY.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 26, SARAH J., wife of Thomas Dougherty, aged 28 years, 6 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family, and of her father, Daniel Lalor, and her brothers, John, William and Daniel, and her brothers-in-law, Patrick S. Brady and Henry Shields, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 48 5th-st., on Sunday, Nov. 28, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Also, on Thursday, Nov. 25, CATHERINE J., youngest child of the above, aged 1 year, 3 months and 13 days.

Funeral same time and place as above.

STETSON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 26, MARY AUGUSTA, wife of J. P. M. Stetson, aged 38 years and 7 months.

Services will take place at the Astor House, at 12½ P. M., this day, (Saturday,) Nov. 27. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

TALLMADGE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 24, MARIA C., widow of the late Henry F. Tallmadge, Esq.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from No. 13 St. Mark's-place.

SEYMOUR.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 25, ELVIRA, the beloved wife of Isaac N. Seymour, Esq., in the 63d year of her age.

His friends, and those of his son, the Rev. George F. Seymour, and his sons-in-law, John P. Seymour and Charles H. Mount, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 27, at 1 o'clock, from St. John's Chapel.

DYKES.—In this City, Miss MARY DYKES, only daughter of the late Samuel Dykes.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 50 West 21st-st., on Saturday, at 12 M., without further invitation.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

McCANLIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 26, ANNIE McCANLIS, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 306 West 19th-st., without further invitation.

UNDERHILL.—At Croton Point, on Thursday, Nov. 25, at the residence of her son, Wm. A. Underhill, MARY UNDERHILL, widow of Robert Underhill, in the 86th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Friends' Meeting House, Croton, on Second-day morning, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock.

WEEMAN.—At Mobile, on Thursday, Nov. 18, THOMAS F. WEEMAN, eldest son of Uzziah Weeman, of this City.

SEE WHAT THE NEW-YORK LEDGER has to say about the "MOUNT VERNON PAPERS," by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT." The LEDGER is now ready, and for sale at all the bookstores and news offices.

CONTENTS:

THE YOUNG MOTHER AND BABE. By Mrs. SIGOURNEY.

A POEM. By ALICE CARY.

HOW A GREAT LORD EDUCATED HIS SON. By FANNY FERN.

WHOM THE GODS LOVE DIE YOUNG. By MARY FORREST.

WIT AND HUMOR. By GEO. D. PRENTICE.

DIRGE. By WM. ROSS WALLACE.

THE APPLE GATHERING. By MARY SEDGWICK GIBSON.

AN UNSAFE STEP: A Sketch for Both Young and Old. By SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.

MINNIE AND ARIEL: A Modern Fable.

THE MESTINA GIRL'S REVENGE. By EMERSON BENNETT.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SKETCHES. By an Old Traveler.

EDITORIALS, ESSAYS, &C., &C., &C., &C., &C., &C., &C., &C., &C., &C.

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., General Agents.

FIVE-POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY. A CARD.

We are frequently called to account in the following manner: Some one calls at the Institution and says, "We sent you, Sir, a donation of provisions, (or money,) on such a day, but you did not acknowledge it." Our explanation, in most cases, is this: There are two mission houses at the Five Points—one building is called House of Industry, (Mr. Pease's;) the other building is called Five-Points Mission, (Methodist.) If our friend, when about to send us a contribution, should direct it to "Five-Points Mission, New-York," it would not reach Mr. Pease's Institution, but would go to the Methodist Institution, and of course we could not acknowledge its reception, because the two houses have no connection. Donations intended for us should be directed, "L. M. Pease, or B. R. Barlow, House of Industry, Five Points, New-York." Grateful for the liberality of our friends, we feel bound, in justice to them and to ourselves, to make this statement.

B. R. BARLOW, Superintendent.
L. M. PEASE, General Agent.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1858.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO. Are now opening at their Warerooms, NOS. 30 AND 32 CHAMBERS-ST., 300 cases Warren Madder Prints. 65 cases new-style American Delaines. 30 cases Bay State and Waterloo LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS. 50 cases All-Wool Long Shawls, FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE, At a reduction of over 20 per cent.

They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET.

25 cases Boil-de-Chevers, Gros-overs and Ducals, AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams.

The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK.

And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods.

N. B.—A full line of all makes WOOL BLANKETS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. REMOVAL.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Formerly at No. 11 Wall-st., has removed to NO. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st., where he has just opened a new stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ENTIRELY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES; ALSO, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

He is constantly receiving the latest styles of watches and jewelry by every steamer direct from the manufacturers in Europe.

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva Workmen.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, and Watch Cases and Silver Ware, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., New-York.

PORTRAIT OF C. V. ANDERSON. For which, buy the SUNDAY COURIER of to-morrow.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND IMPORTED HEAD-DRESSES, AT ONE-HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION!!!

1,000 real French Head-Dresses, in Chenille, Feathers, Flowers, &c.

$2,000 worth of real French Flowers.

$2,000 worth of Ostrich, White and Scarlets.

Marabouts, Marabout Tips, Bird Plumes and other styles of Feathers, all fresh imported goods, bought at half the cost of importation, and will be sold cheap.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., One door below 14th-st.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION!!!

R. H. MACY is now opening at his new store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.,

1,000 French Embroidered Collars, for 37½ cents—worth $1.

500 French Embroidered Collars, from $1 50 to $3—worth $5.

2,000 Scotch Collars, from 12½ cents to $3—choice goods.

2,500 yards Cambric Flouncings, for 25 cents—worth 50 cents.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE, FOR HEATING CHURCHES, STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.

This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

CHEAP RIBBONS!!! You want them of course.

Go to MACY'S. He is now opening 10,000 yards, for 12½ cents a yard, that are worth 31 cts. 5,000 yards, for 25 cents, would be cheap at 50 cents.

R. H. MACY'S New Store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

500 dozen Ladies' Hem-stitch, $2 50 and $3 per dozen—worth $4 and $6.

1,000 dozen Ladies' Plain, $1 50 per dozen—worth $3.

10,000 Linen Bosoms, from 12½ cents to 62½ cents.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

SEVEN PREMIUMS IN SIXTY DAYS. HOWE'S IMPROVED WEIGHING SCALES.

Warranted superior to any in use—this to be left to the judgment of the purchaser. Call and examine a large stock of all sizes. FRANK E. HOWE, No. 438 Broome-st., first door from Broadway.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. [illegible]

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c. —Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

SCULPTURE AND PICTURES—AT PRIVATE sale, comprising works by Palmer, Church, Kensett, Durand, Cropsey, [illegible], Hart, Darley, and other eminent artists. May be seen for one week longer, every day, from 9 till 4 o'clock, at Room No. 12, second floor, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.

IMPORTANT QUERY.

Is there a gentleman in this City who has vainly sought among the host of young men seeking employment, for one to meet his wants?

Is there any one, in any branch of business whatsoever, who wishes to engage the services of a young man, and has as yet been unsuccessful in his efforts to discover such a one as he requires?

If there be any such, it is my pleasure to inform them that among this army of patient waiters and seekers after an honorable occupation, there is one who, while he is desirous, as are many others, to obtain employment, thinks to recommend himself by diligence and industry to any one who may need his services, while at the same time he humbly hopes that he may prove capable of adapting himself to almost any situation which may offer where long experience is not absolutely requisite.

Possessed of a limited knowledge of various branches, should any new branch of business offer itself with which he is least familiar, he trusts that by careful application he may soon acquaint himself sufficiently to make his services of some value to his employer.

He can procure such references and testimonials as shall be satisfactory, and hopes that his chief recommendation *may lie in his willingness to do his utmost to serve* any one who may make trial of his capacity.

To any gentleman in such need, who can offer reasonable encouragement of future employment, he is willing to give a month of his time and labor free of charge, with the hope that it may lead to the means of an honorable maintenance.

Should this meet the eye of any person so situated, he will find one ready to do his utmost to please him, by application to Box No. 2,464 New-York Post-Office.

PORTRAIT OF C. V. ANDERSON. For which, buy the SUNDAY COURIER of to-morrow.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEST! HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL

Has been proved by twelve years' experience the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, &c., and is recommended by the most eminent physicians.

HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

THE TENANT HOUSE; OR, EMBERS FROM POVERTY'S HEARTHSTONE. BY The Hon. A. J. H. DUGANNE. With original Illustrations, by Dallas. Price, $1 25.

Mr. Duganne was Secretary of the Committee appointed by the New-York State Legislature to investigate the important subject of Tenant Houses as affecting the welfare of our community, and on the facts elicited by that investigation the work is founded.

It is a book which should inaugurate a revolution in our present defective system of Tenant Houses; and, appealing as it does to the sympathies of every Christian and philanthropist, should claim from the entire community an encouragement and a welcome.

The work is written with singular force and ability, and though presented in the form of a romance, it cannot fail to awaken the better feelings of the reader in behalf of his less favored brother. As evidences of the superior character of the work, and explanatory of its objects, we annex the following extracts from indorsements received from various reverend gentlemen:

FROM THE REV. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D.D., Pastor of the Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue.

I have to thank you for the book you were so kind as to send me. It has interested me much, not merely from the importance of the subject, but because my professional experience in New-York had brought before me scenes not unlike some of those you have so well described.

There is a great social question involved in the subject of "Tenant Houses," and I earnestly hope your efforts to arouse public attention to it may be successful.

If the book were less attractive than it is, as a literary production, I should still feel that you had entitled yourself to the thanks of the benevolent for your generous effort in the cause of humanity.

FROM THE REV. JOEL PARKER, D. D., Pastor of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church.

There is a tone of humanity pervading the work—a genuine humanity springing from "the well" of religion "undefiled."

The plot is ingenious, the descriptions graphic, the characters well sustained, and the whole book sufficiently exciting to secure the interest of the reader. It is particularly refreshing to meet with a tale drawing its *material* from views of poverty and crime, and yet free from those qualities which, under the pretence of awakening pity, lead the young to gloat over half-veiled and exciting impurities. Your book is pure as the poems of Cowper.

FROM THE REV. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D., Pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle, 2d-av.

MY DEAR SIR: In the whole question which you have so ably treated in your Report to the Legislature, and now, in the more attractive form of "The Tenant House," I have long felt a deep interest. My personal observation has convinced me that there are depths of misery and crime, concealed from public view, which need only to be exposed to awaken the truest sympathy, and to elicit the practical charity of the philanthropist and Christian among us. This exposure, my dear Sir, you have made in your graphic descriptions of the various forms of vice and suffering which are to be found in the tenant houses of our City. I do not think you have exaggerated the truth. You have achieved the noble task of giving force and impressiveness to *facts* which few are willing to *dig out*. I trust that your book will be read by thousands, and that the perusal of it will incite many to attempt a correction of the evils which we all deplore.

FROM THE REV. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., Pastor of the Brainerd Presbyterian Church, in 14th-st.

Mr. R. M. DE WITT: The object of the book has my fullest sympathy, based, as it is, on unquestionable and appalling facts—vividly depicting vice, as it does, without pandering to it; and referring, as it is wont, to Christianity as the divinely-appointed and primal remedy for all human disorders.

FROM THE REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., Pastor of the Baptist Church in Downing-st.

The scenes are described with a most graphic pen; the interest of the story is kept up to the end; he who begins the reading of the book will find it difficult to lay it down till he reaches the close, and the moral tone and tendency are perfectly unexceptionable throughout.

FROM THE REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st.

I gratefully confess to you that, more than any human production I have recently read, "The Tenant House" has taught "me to feel another's woe."

I am confident the faults it has made me see, are not those which the pious Cowper invokes us "to *hide*;" but we should do all we can to cure them.

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." You have given many. I trust the influence on my mind will not evaporate in mere sentimental sympathy. I hope I am stronger in plans and purposes, to relieve human sorrows and sins, from having read your fascinating book.

FROM THE REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., Pastor of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church.

I have read The Tenant House with satisfaction, and have risen from its perusal with warmer sympathy for the object at which you aim—*the amelioration of the condition of the poor.* The pictures, so graphic and life-like, which you present, of the real misery found in the hovels and haunts of the poor, are well adapted to awaken public attention and elicit an effective and philanthropic sympathy on behalf of those for whose good you consecrate your talent and labors.

FROM THE REV. A. P. VAN ZANDT, D. D., Pastor of the Central Dutch Reformed Church, Ninth-st.

You have undertaken one of those social problems which are as difficult as they are important. If your book shall, in any measure, awaken attention to, and thus lead to the correction of, the crying evils of the system which it so strikingly portrays, you will have done good service to your generation.

FROM THE REV. THOS. DE WITT, D. D., Pastor of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Churches.

I have read with interest the volume entitled "The Tenant House," giving a view of the condition of the poor lodged in these tenements, and furnishing narratives of incidents of the most affecting and thrilling interest. I trust it may be instrumental in calling forth increased and well-directed Christian and philanthropic efforts to relieve the pressing evils among this class of our population.

FROM THE REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, Pastor of Church of Messiah, Broadway.

Treats with great power and pathos the tragic fact of our modern City life—the fact of rent and rented houses for the poor. It is written in a Christian spirit, and with obvious marks of an observing mind, a large experience and vivid imagination.

FROM THE RIGHT REV. HORATIO POTTER, Provisional Bishop of Protestant Episcopal Church.

DEAR SIR: I read much of your Report with very deep interest, and I hope not without profit. That there is much in the quarter to which you have directed your attention to demand the consideration of Christian philanthropists, I am fully convinced, and I feel indebted to you for the pains you have taken in your report to throw light upon very gross abuses.

FROM THE REV. W. S. HUTTON, D. D., Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Washington-square.

As an illustration of the interest it excited, I can say that I read it (in my way) at one sitting. I admired the style, sympathized with the object of the book, and think that it is calculated to induce those who have the ability to seek out and put forth a helping hand toward the destitute, and especially the destitute and unsaved-for young. I regard with pleasure and approbation any effort which claims to show that Jesus Christ is man's only hope, and that His religion is the only means of elevating our ruined humanity.

FROM THE REV. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., Pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, 9th-av.

It is a series of pictures, drawn evidently by one who has himself not seldom looked upon the subjects of his sketches, portraying the character and condition of the City poor, the vagrant and the vicious, in such lights and shades as to move the heart and hand of Christian sympathy.

FROM THE REV. RALPH HOYT, D. D., Pastor of the "Good Shepherd" Episcopal Church.

I find that it proves very attractive, and is to be commended for its artistic force and beauty as a book of romantic sketches, drawn from the "truths stranger than fiction," which the author must have learned in his explorations amid the misery and depravity abounding in the "Tenant Houses" of New-York.

FROM THE REV. S. D. ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor of 15th-st. Presbyterian Church.

I believe that the evil at which you have struck is one of those great sores which is eating into the very life of our political, moral and religious society.

I would truly rejoice if your book did in any degree awaken the public mind, and especially our landlords, to the heathenish influences of our tenant-houses.

FROM THE REV. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., Pastor of Church of All-Souls, 4th-av.

I have observed your interest and your public demonstrations, in regard to the several topics of which your book treats, with lively respect. You may depend upon my hearty sympathy with your labors. Would to God I had strength to do anything more than pray for their success.

FROM ROBERT M. HARTLEY, ESQ., Secretary and Agent of New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

I regard "The Tenant House" as an extraordinary book. It is unique both in its object and execution. It gives a degrading view of our tenant-house system; but judging from my own observations, which have extended through a series of years, it is not degraded unjustly. It brings to light, for a philanthropic purpose, an abyss of wretchedness, known, of course, to the visitors of the poor, but of which the public generally had never dreamed. Its representations are neither the fictions of a visionary, nor the speculations of a theorist, but truthful exhibitions of causes and effects in relation to large masses of our tenant-house population.

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The last shipment for the season, in barrels and half-barrels, will be made Dec. 2, per *City of [illegible]*. Price per barrel, $4; half-barrel, $2. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Esopus, Ulster County, North River.

WORDS OF WARNING.—THE SEASON OF COLDS and COUGHS is now approaching. The weak and delicate should therefore beware. As a preventive of these common and insidious complaints, no medicinal compound or discovery has proved so effectual as the use of a good Strengthening Plaster. Every practical physician knows this fact, and every man and woman should be aware of it. If all those who are subject to such attacks, or who are naturally delicate and predisposed to pulmonary complaints, would habitually wear a good plaster during the Fall and Winter months, the annual deaths by Consumption in the United States would be reduced one thousandfold. Until this is done, our National Scourge will continue its destructive work, desolating households, and numbering among its victims the best and the fairest of all ages, classes, and conditions.

It is surely most strange when so cheap, so simple and so certain a means is at hand, that it is not embraced by all whom it would benefit. Any good Plaster will answer a good purpose, but the peculiar properties of MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER mark it as the *very best*. Its application is warm and soothing; its effects are immediate and permanent, and it imparts strength while it subdues pain. It is, therefore, almost a positive antidote to Pulmonary attacks of all kinds. And as a prompt remedy for these dangerous affections, a single box is worth all the Balms, Balsams, Syrups, Elixirs and Pectorals which modern philanthropists advertise so highly in the newspapers. Many a loss is sped upon an early grave in direct consequence of these "wonderful remedies." The truth is that no nostrum relating to any health vocation can have any sense. How can a bottle, or a hundred bottles, of sweetened water, with a little laudanum and ipecac, cure a cold or stop a cough? How can it protect a weak chest and delicate lungs? How can it do any good whatever? Thousands of sad hearts are now grieving in consequence. It is abominable wickedness to pretend to such effects in such cases. If a cold led to nothing but a cough, and a cough led to a recovery, we should say to the "dear people," spend your money as you please; but grievous harm can result. Bad great-loss resulting CONSUMPTION stare every one in the face who neglects and neglects it or ill-treats it. This we all know, or should know; but each one hopes that he will be an exception. Look at the weekly lists of mortality, [illegible]

[illegible]

MINER'S [illegible]

"American Bee Keeper's Manual," and "Miner's Domestic Poultry Book," is publishing the cheapest and best agricultural papers in the United States. The *Rural American* will commence its fourth volume Jan. 1, 1859, in large eight-page quarto form, beautifully illustrated with fine engravings. It will be a first-class weekly agricultural and general family newspaper, at only $1 a year, in clubs, [illegible] "Cure of the Diseases of Domestic Animals," free. Also, a variety of choice seeds to every subscriber! He will also publish the NORTHERN FARMER monthly, in 16-page quarto form, at 50 cents a year, and THE YOUNG FOLKS' ADVOCATE, at 25 cents. Specimens of all sent free to applicants. A [illegible] every town in the United States, who will be liberally paid in larger premiums than ever before offered by any publisher. Traveling agents are also wanted, who are paid in extraordinary [illegible]

T. B. MINER, [illegible]

REPLATING AS [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MATINEE TO-DAY.

TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK AND THE VICINITY.

The [illegible] number of letters received from families living out of town, who naturally observe that the [illegible] "Matinée" should be given for the special benefit of [illegible], induces the Director to announce that

THE GALA MATINEE OF TO-DAY

as well as the other Matinées which will be given on the [illegible] of the company, will commence [illegible] at 12½. Doors open at 11½.

By which arrangement persons living out of town can return before night.

TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 27, at 12½ o'clock,
GAZZANIGA'S BENEFIT AND FAREWELL APPEARANCE
[illegible] her departure for Havana.
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI
[illegible] kindly volunteered her services. The following artists will appear:

PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE,
GAZZANIGA, GHIONI,
AMODIO, FLORENZA, PICCOLI, MAGGIOROCHI.

The performance will consist of [illegible] of Verdi's
IL TROVATORE.
[illegible] Leonora.
GHIONI will make her first appearance as Azucena.
AMODIO, FLORENZA, WEINLICH.
The second act of Bellini's
LA SONNAMBULA.
LABORDE will make her first appearance as Amina.
[illegible] GAZZANIGA
will sing with [illegible] the duet from
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.

[illegible] sale of tickets for the matinee commences to-day.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR
[illegible] of the Academy, including all the private boxes.

The doors will be opened at 11½. The Matinée will commence at HALF-PAST TWELVE precisely. The [illegible] Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

On MONDAY, Nov. 29,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will make most positively her last appearance (but one) [illegible] positively last appearance on Wednesday, and will appear on Friday and Saturday in Philadelphia.

[illegible] will be Donizetti's opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
which will be given with a most powerful cast.
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI
appearing as Lucrezia Borgia, and
CARL FORMES
for the first time in America as the Duke.
Mlle. GHIONI
[illegible] consented to sing the sympathetic rôle of [illegible]
AMODIO, CORRADI, MULLER, MAGGIOROCHI, BARRATINI,
Increased Chorus and Orchestra.
The sale of seats commences to-day.
THE SEASON CLOSES POSITIVELY
[illegible] with
THE HUGUENOTS,
[illegible]
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
[illegible] superior to that of last season, on which occasion
MLLE. POINSOT
[illegible] her debut in America as Valentine.
NOTICE.—All bills due must be sent for settlement during the week to the Academy of Music.
TO LET.—The Academy of Music, for any night during December and January, except Sundays, having been already engaged for
FREE SABBATH EVENING SERVICES,
the second of which will take place on Sunday next, Nov. 28, and will be continued
THROUGHOUT THE WINTER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle; [illegible] in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $6. [illegible] (reserved,) $1.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY,
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY,
Under the direction of
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
The celebrated Russian danseuse,
YROA MATHIAS,
And the talented company, forty in number.
The laughable comic pantomime of
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
[illegible]......Gabriel Ravel
[illegible]......Francois Ravel
LE BOUQUET,
By Yrca Mathias, Lina Windel, Miss France and Mons. Mathien, (his second appearance.)
The concluding pantomime of
THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
[illegible]......Francois Ravel

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
[illegible], a live Yankee......Mr. Jefferson
[illegible] Trenchard, a Dundreary Baronet......Mr. Varrey
[illegible]......Mr. Roberts
[illegible], Attorney-at-Law......Mr. Burnett
[illegible], his clerk......Mr. Gouldock
[illegible], a butler......Mr. Peters
[illegible] Trenchard......Miss Laura Keene
[illegible]......Miss Mary Wells
[illegible]......Miss Effie Germon
[illegible] her daughters......Mrs. Sothern
[illegible]......Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the side-splitting farce,
THE DUMB BELLE.
[illegible]......Miss Marion McCarthy
(who sings "Comin' Thro' the Rye" and "We May be Happy Yet.")
Supported by Messrs. Peters, Levick, Mc Douall and [illegible], and Miss Flynn.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 27,
[illegible] of a new Farce, by JOHN BROUGHAM, entitled
TAKE CARE OF LITTLE CHARLEY.
[illegible] success and attraction of Tom Taylor's fine [illegible]
GOING TO THE BAD.
[illegible] pieces will be performed together to-night, introducing
THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
MR. RANGER
[illegible], and will make his first appearance on Monday, in
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,
Broome.
SATURDAY (THIS) EVENING, Nov. 27,
[illegible]
Mr. P. RICHINGS,
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS,
And an admirably efficient company, in the
AMERICAN COMEDY OF
EXTREMES.
To conclude with
ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; Performance commences at [illegible]
[illegible] Manager......Mr. JOHN MOORE
[illegible] Manager......Mr. WAYNE OLWINE

BROADWAY THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
Will commence with Shakespeare's Tragedy of
RICHARD III.
To be followed by the Extravaganza of
NIPPED IN THE BUD.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE WHITEBOY OF GALWAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 27,
The performance will commence with
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
To be succeeded by
THE PAGE OF HISTORY.
After which the military spectacle of the
FRENCH SPY.
Concluding with the pantomime of
THE FRISKY COBBLER.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
SAINT PAUL.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1858,
By special desire of those present on Thanksgiving Evening, and many who were unable to attend, and owing to the
FLATTERING RECEPTION
of this Oratorio on its first performance on that evening,
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION
will repeat Mendelssohn's sublime Oratorio,
SAINT PAUL,
on the same grand and liberal scale as on its first performance, combining the entire strength of the
CELEBRATED CHORUS OF THE UNION,
and a large and select orchestra from the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Solos by
Madame ZIMMERMAN,
Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
CHARLES GUILMETTE.
G. WASHBOURN MORGAN......Conductor.
Tickets, 50 cents each; can be purchased at the principal music stores in New-York and Brooklyn, and at the [illegible] on the evening of performance.
The members and subscribers will receive their tickets [illegible] application at the piano-forte warerooms of Messrs. [illegible] Bacon, No. 712 Broadway.
[illegible] at [illegible] o'clock. The performance will commence [illegible] precisely, and close at near 10 o'clock [illegible] to accommodate those coming from the neighboring cities.

PALACE GARDEN PAVILION,
To-night, SATURDAY, Nov. 27,
PROFESSOR STARK'S
ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENTS.
[illegible], who astonishes his audiences by Enlarging [illegible] Millions of Times Larger than Life, [illegible] "Living" Monsters in the [illegible], will give one of his popular entertainments [illegible] comfortable Pavilion [illegible] to-night.
[illegible] cents; children half price. Doors open at 6½; entertainment commencing at 7½.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF
CLASSICAL STATUESQUE
PAINTINGS,
Now open at the
FLORENTINE GALLERY,
No. 444 Broadway,
One door from Laura Keene's Theatre,
[illegible] a selection of various specimens of FEMALE [illegible] "undraped." Open from [illegible] A. M. to 1, and from 2 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION
OF
CHURCH'S NIAGARA
AND
[illegible]'S "IL CORSO,"
[illegible], in consequence of the storm,
Be deferred until
SATURDAY EVENING, 27th inst.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

ON EXHIBITION.
The [illegible] belonging to
THE [illegible] OF [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
No. 563 Broadway.
[illegible]
Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. [illegible]
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION
For the representation of agriculture, horticulture, commerce, invention, manufactures, mechanics, the sciences and fine arts,

AT NO. 600 BROADWAY.

The above spacious and elegant building, selected by the Board of Managers, is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition. Goods to be delivered at the Crosby-st. entrance, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance. The entry clerk will give receipts, tickets, &c. By order of the Board of Managers.
HENRY WINFIELD, Vice-President.
Aug. E. Wembler, Secretary.

444.—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
Offer the following THIS WEEK: Tyrolese Minstrels, Burlesque Hutchinsons, Southern Darkies on a Free State Railroad, Mr McGowen's Reel, Stump Oratory, Bob Ridley; Dancing, Singing, &c., by the Star Band; What will Mrs. Grundy Say?
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, a performance will be given for ladies and children, at 2½ o'clock. Children half price.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON'S
SECOND
SOIREE MUSICALE,
At Dodworth's Rooms, on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1858,
assisted by well known talent.
FULL PARTICULARS IN MONDAY AND TUESDAY'S PAPERS.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 10 cents.

ROBERT GOLDBECK
Will give a Concert at
DODWORTH'S, THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST TIME OF THIODON'S MIMIC WORLD, OR THEATRE OF ARTS, the extraordinary success of which, in this City, has had no PARALLEL IN THE WORLD. It has been visited at this establishment by upwards of 30,000 gratified people. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, for the last time, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS; Or, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD. Between each part, DR. VALENTINE will appear. The Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., are to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

ITALY AND THE PAPACY.—SIGNORA MARIO, late Miss JESSIE MERITON WHITE, the English lady imprisoned in 1857 in Genoa for her exertions in behalf of Italian liberty, will deliver an introductory lecture at the Clinton Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 7½ P. M. Her object is to demonstrate that the existence of the papacy in Italy is the origin and perpetual cause of the evils and miseries which oppress that country. Tickets and programmes 25 cents. To be had at the bookstores in Broadway and at the doors.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE GREAT FAT Cattle Exhibition, in consequence of the destruction of the Crystal Palace, will be held at the New-York Tattersalls, 6th-av., corner of 28th-st., New-York, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of December, 1858.
Premium lists can be had at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. LEWIS G. MORRIS, Ch'n.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAWS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.
From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

FURS.

A NOTICE TO THE LADIES
ABOUT
FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS.

Great Excitement
AT WHITE & BIRD'S.

FIRST-CLASS FURS AT RETAIL.
Every article warranted.
SABLES, ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, SQUIRREL,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
LADIES, REMEMBER,
And look at
THOSE $15 SETS OF FRENCH MINK,
A large half cape, muff and cuffs,
FOR ONLY $15.
Our entire stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS
OFFERED AT RETAIL.
Mantillas, Half Capes, Victorines,
Muffs and Cuffs,
Of all the different kinds of furs,
AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES,
AT RETAIL.
Remember! WHITE & BIRD,
No. 34 John-st., and
No. 26 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just as soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—they cannot believe either in the
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties.
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of fair competition and legitimate business.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 25 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

CIRCULAR.

The FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE CO. begs leave to call your attention to its plan of organization, and the results which have been already attained, and which are believed to be attained, and which are believed to be attainable under it. Its charter requires that one-half its profits beyond seven per cent. per annum, (which is first secured to its stockholders,) shall be unconditionally paid over for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department. This feature of the charter was adopted with the double purpose of rendering substantial aid to a most noble charity, and incidentally of benefitting the stockholders, by identifying their interests with an object which is sure to command the sympathy of all classes of our citizens. The stockholders were willing to assume whatever risk was involved by their consent to surrender so considerable a proportion of their profits, partly because a very large number of them felt a direct and personal interest in the Fund, and partly from a firm belief that this free donation would, in time, win to their Company a liberal and hearty support from all its friends.

Starting in business at a period by no means especially favorable to a new enterprise of the kind, the Company has received a fair degree of favor, and having enjoyed an entire exemption from loss during the seven months it has been in business, it has paid all its initiatory expenses, and has a fair surplus on hand. All its funds have been carefully invested, and it is believed its securities may be safely compared with those of any Company in the City.

It now remains with the friends of the New-York Fire Department, whose President is ex officio a member of the Board of Directors, and with the citizens of New-York generally, to determine whether this Company shall be so vigorously sustained as to enable it to make a large annual contribution to the support of the Widows and Orphans of Firemen who have lost their lives in protecting the property of their neighbors, or whether its liberal proposals shall be treated with indifference, and its contributions reduced to an insignificant amount. It requires no pecuniary sacrifice on the part of any one,—it costs not a cent more to place a policy in this Company than in any other good solvent company—and the only question therefore is, whether it is deemed worth while to turn a policy where it may thus incidentally aid a worthy object without adding a feather's weight to the burden of the insured. A small effort on the part of each person interested in the success of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, would secure an aggregate result which would carry comfort to many firesides, and we make no apology for earnestly appealing to all such to consider the subject and then act accordingly.
We are, very respectfully, yours,
NATHAN B. GRAHAM, President.
Henry Heckman, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Nathan B. Graham,	David Milliken,
President of the Fire Department.	
Henry A. Burr,	Geo. W. Hatch,
Charles McDougall,	Benjamin M. Whitlock,
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P. W. Turney,	C. L. Stewart,
Archibald T. Finn,	Charles [illegible],
Geo. B. Waldron,	Wm. [illegible],
Franklin H. Delano,	John C. Henderson,
Gerard Stuyvesant,	Geo. G. Clark,
Eugene Ketelas,	Charles Haight,
James B. Johnston,	Russell W. Riley,
S. M. Van Beuren,	John J. [illegible],
Henry Morgan,	Edward E. Hall,
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Thos. P. Youngs,	John Caris, Jr.,
G. L. Beekman,	Wm. O. Hoffman,
James R. Graham, Jr.,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
S. Dexter Bradford, Jr.,	James S. Windle,

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUALISM.—JUDGE EDMONDS WILL DEliver a religious discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—The Errors and Evils of Spiritualism.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE ANniversary of the New-York Bible Society will be held in the Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, services commencing at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be read by the Corresponding Secretary, C. A. Davison, Esq., and addresses may be expected from the Rev. Alexander Watson, Charles Tracy, Esq., and the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings. A collection will be made. By order.
JAS. W. UNDERHILL, President.
J. C. Holden, Recording Secretary.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, in the Fourth-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Edward Chester and the Rev. Wm. Scudder, who are to leave in a few days for India; also, by the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., and the Rev. George W. Wood, Secretary A. B. C. F. M. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—RECANTATION.—DR. RANDOLPH, the converted medium. This renowned thinker, by resolution and invitation of Spiritualists and skeptics alike, passed at Clinton Hall, will speak at Clinton Hall on MONDAY, Nov. 29, at 7½ P. M. Dr. R. has in the kindest manner consented to be questioned by the audience. The subjects will be—The Fallacies of Spiritualism, Davisism, &c.; The Mysteries of Free-Love, &c., as the audience may elect. Tickets 25 cents.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Thirty-seventh Anniversary of this Sabbath School will be celebrated TO-MORROW EVENING, (28th inst.) Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Gillette, of the Calvary Baptist Church, and by John Blake, Esq., of the New-York University, and by the Pastor, the Rev. T. L. Cuyler. The services in the Cooper Institute will be omitted on this evening.

NORFOLK-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Preaching SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. A. S. Francis. Subject—Nature and Necessity of Conversion. At 3 P. M., by the Rev. J. E. Searles; and at 7 P. M., by the Rev. Dr. Porter; also on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. P. S. Newman. A revival is in progress in this Church. Seats free.

JOHN THOMAS, M. D., EDITOR OF THE Herald of the Kingdom, having finished his travels for the year, will resume his Sunday Morning Lectures on the Anti-Clerical Religion of the Bible, at No. 187 Bowery, commencing at 10½ A. M. Those who fear God, and regard not the clergy, who are mere captivators of silly women, laden with sins—(2 Tim., iii., 6,)—are respectfully invited to attend.

ROMANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. A. H. Burlingham, Pastor, will preach two sermons on the above theme next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All interested in the subject and in the pending question of the Bible in the public schools are invited to attend.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The public services of this Church (on the SABBATH) are held in the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE.—SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—The Pastor, the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, will preach, Providence permitting, the third sermon in the series on the Divine claims of the Bible in their relation to modern scientific discoveries, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. DR. BETHUNE WILL DELIVER a sermon before the Christian Association of the P. R. Dutch Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., (Rev. R. D. Ganse's) in said Church, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken in aid of the Mission School of the Association. The public are invited to attend.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Sabbath School concert of prayer at 7½ P. M. The Rev. A. G. McAuley, of Philadelphia, will preach during the DAY, and address the meeting in the EVENING. The public are respectfully invited.

REV. GEO. C. ROBINSON WILL PREACH to-morrow at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and also at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the 1st-place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 1st-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 8¾ o'clock, A. M., and 3 P. M. N. B.—The Church is within a short distance of the Hamilton Avenue Ferry. Strangers are invited to attend.

THE REV. MR. McCLURE, OF WHEELING, Va., will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock and evening at 7½ P. M.

THE REV. DR. EIGENBRODT, ASSOCIATE minister of Calvary Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 28. Services at this church at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. All the seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Corner of 30th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, Sunday, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. by the pastor, the Rev. Wm. Hague, D. D. Subject of the evening's discourse—Our Saviour's caution as to the liability of men to be offended with Christianity.

SYMPATHY FOR THE INDIANS.—THE speeds of the Indians will be presented in the Methodist Episcopal Church, 17th-st., New-York, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., by one who witnessed them, and at the Athenæum, in Brooklyn, on MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 29, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

TRIUMPHS OF GRACE.—THE FUNERAL sermon of Mrs. Ann Bleckley will be repeated, by request, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on SABBATH EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. Charles J. Jones. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All seats free.

AT UNION CHAPEL, CORNER OF BROADway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, preaching at 10½ by the Rev. L. Hartsough, of Oneida Conference; and at 7 P. M. by the Rev. H. Mattison. Seats free, and the public cordially invited.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE SERVICES will be closed for to-morrow evening only on account of the Market-st. Sunday School celebration.
On the following SUNDAY EVENING, (Dec. 5,) the Rev. T. L. Cuyler will deliver his discourse on Character at the Institute.

SKETCH OF EDEN.—THE SECOND SERMON of this series will be preached by the Rev. J. M. Waite, in the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, foot of Laight-st., North River, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 28th instant. Subject—Man, the Tenant. Service will commence at 3 o'clock.

PREACHING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Rev. Wm. Adams, D.D., will preach at the Academy of Music on SABBATH EVENING next. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses. Preaching EVERY SABBATH EVENING.

THE IMMORAL YOUTH—WILL BE THE subject of the third discourse to the Young by the pastor, the Rev. George C. Lucas, on SABBATH EVENING next, at the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Young men are invited to attend.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. James Harper, of New-York, will preach in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Public worship as usual at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

SECOND-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Avenues C and D. The Rev. R. C. Putney will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—Personal Effort. And at 6¾ P. M. Subject—The Battle Motto of the Church, "Forward, March." Seats free.

THE REV. MR. FLAGG, RECTOR OF All Saints' Church, will repeat (by request) his sermon delivered in the Church of the Holy Martyrs, the 21st inst., TO-MORROW EVENING, (28th,) in the above church, No. 39 Forsyth-st., near Canal. Seats free.

THE REV. DR. H. M. SCUDDER WILL preach, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Dutch Church, West 23d-st., below 6th-av. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Dutch Church, Broome and Greene sts.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in the 25th-st. Baptist Church, one door west of 6th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., ON SABBATH EVENING NEXT, Nov. 28, by request of the Western College Society, will repeat in the Church of the Puritans, his discourse delivered at the recent Anniversary of the Society. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

PULPIT PICTURES FROM THE LIFE OF ST. PAUL.—The fifth of the above series will be given by the Pastor, in the Evangelical English Lutheran Church in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, the Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening—A Sabbath Life in New-York.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., New-York.—The Rev. D. K. Lee, Halleck will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH.—ELDER J. V. Himes, of Boston, will preach in the Assembly Rooms, No. 207 Bowery, on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, Nov. 28, at the usual hours. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE REV. N. B. BALDWIN, FORMERLY Pastor of the Bethesda Baptist Church, will preach TO-MORROW, at the Meeting House of the Church, 23d-st. near 2d-av. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—Mount Zion Church was established at Room No. 23, on Sunday last. We invite sincere Christians to unite with us. True Bible truth will be taught TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE MIND AND ITS TRAINING.—FIRST Free-Will Baptist Church, 28th-st., near 6th-av., the Rev. D. M. Graham, pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening as above.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. Scoone will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in Bleecker Buildings, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

ROME AND THE BIBLE.—BERRAH BAPTIST Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine. The Rev. Dr. Dowling, the Pastor, author of the "History of Romanism," will preach a discourse on this subject, NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Geo. Webster, of Catskill, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Hatfield, formerly pastor of the Forsyth-street Methodist church, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, before the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE REV. DR. MACMENOMY AND MISsionary friends will meet (D. V.) in No. 217 Bowery, between 2d and 3d sts., TOMORROW EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to consider the Romish reasons for excluding the Bible from the schools, from the family, and from all other places.

JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—The Rev. Dr. Cooke, Rector of St. Bartholomew's, will preach before this Association TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church of the Holy Communion, when there will be a collection in aid of the funds of the Society. Service at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. S. T. McCLURE, OF WHEELING, Va., will preach in the Fourth Associated Presbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., on SABBATH, (28th inst.) Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. George Webster, of Catskill, will preach, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, in charge of the Rev. Robert G. Dickson. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. A. H. Partridge, of Williamsburg, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. Rufus W. Clark will deliver a sermon to young men in the South Congregational Church, on SABBATH EVENING, 28th inst. Subject—Mission of Luther.

CHERRY-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Cherry-st., near Clinton—The Rev. J. S. Inskip will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—Tongues of Fire. And at 7 P. M. Subject—Immortal Glory. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, Nov. 28, by the Pastor, the Rev. Charles E. Harris, commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE REV. DR. BUTTON WILL PREACH IN the Central Reformed Dutch Church, 9th st., near Broadway, TO-MORROW EVENING. Services at 7½ o'clock.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—WILLIAMSBURG. The Rev. E. G. Jenkins will supply the desk TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NEAT COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as nurse; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; makes and mends for the nursery; does embroidery; will go in a family in Brooklyn; wages $7. Also her niece as regular laundress; does up shirts in style and fluting. City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats and poultry and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; can give excellent reference. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days. Is willing to assist with washing and ironing.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions, one as good plain cook has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required, and the other as seamstress, by the day, week or month. Both have good City references. Call or send to No. 191 4th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable girl to do general housework; is a good, plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; will be found a girl of neat appearance; will take pleasure in trying to please. Excellent references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; has had good experience; would have no objections to assist in washing and ironing; can produce reference from last employment, where she resided four years. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, EMployment; she would go by the day, week, or permanent, if permanent, washing excepted; she is a first-class English cook, and is fully competent to send company dinners well cooked and neatly dished. Call, for two days, at No. 29 Spring-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND COMpetent Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; would have no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 278 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable Protestant young woman, of long experience in the duties of housekeeping and nurse to invalids and children; no objection to go South; highest reference given. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUAtion in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best City reference; has lived for 7 years in one family; has no objection to leave the City; Washington or Brooklyn preferred. Call for 2 days at No 85 3d-av., in the millinery store, between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; one who thoroughly understands her business; can sew upon Grover & Baker's machines; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork, or with the children, if required. Good references given. Call for two days at No. 116 East 18th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG girls, one an English Protestant, as first-class waitress; can produce the best of City reference; the other as nurse, or to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference, and lived with her last employer four years. Can be seen at No. 111 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent girl, as waitress in a private family; no objection to chamberwork, and waiting in a small family; would assist with the care of children if required; is willing and obliging; can be highly recommended. Can be seen till engaged at No. 61 West 33d-st. near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID OR seamstress, by a young woman who is a good dressmaker; understands family sewing, also hair-dressing and embroidery; has good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 2½ East 10th-st., in the paper store.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION IN A REspectable family, as an excellent waitress, good chambermaid, and understands fine washing; can give first-class City reference. Inquire at No. 91 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the candy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as first-class cook in a small private family; is a first-rate baker, and understands all kinds of fowls and pastry. Best of City reference given. Call or address a note to A. B., No. 34 Warren-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation; is an excellent plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and understands making good bread; the best of City references can be given by calling at No. 36 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress, and understands French fluting. Has the best City reference. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant young girl, a situation, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country or City. Call at No. 190 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Refers to No. 25 West 37th-st., where she has lived for 18 months. She may be found daily at No. 325 6th-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or would do general housework, in a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and has no connections in this country. Call at 236 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A young woman; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork of a small family; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, going on 16 years old, as chambermaid and to assist in the waiting; is willing, obliging and kind to children. Has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 181 3d-av., for two days. Wages $4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable woman as cook, who understands it in all its branches; is a most experienced baker; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at 361 1st-av., corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND MOST REspectable girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, baker and an excellent washer and ironer; economical, prudent and trusty. Ladies in want of a first-class down stairs servant will apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress. Can give good City reference, and can be seen at No. 35 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children. No objection to the country, or a private boarding-house. Is a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 162 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and sew, or would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; is a neat sewer, and can be well recommended by her last employer, where she can be seen until suited. Apply at No. 56 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, or waitress and chambermaid, or waitress and seamstress. Call at No. 214 21st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker, by the day, week or month; she will be found a competent seamstress. Call at No. 77 12th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as nurse and to do sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 296 7th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business well; good City reference. Apply at No. 214 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation, to cook, wash, and iron. Call at No. 158 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress. Good City reference, if required. Call at No. 241 Elizabeth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, waiter and plain sewer. Apply at No. 59 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A young widow lady, 25 years of age, well educated, of a cheerful disposition and pleasing address; would make an engagement with some respectable party where she would find a permanent and pleasant home. She is qualified for the discharge of the duties of either capacity, and would make herself generally useful and companionable. Address, with return postage, AMELIA, Box No. 3 Post-office, Easton, Penn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—EMPLOYERS ARE REspectfully informed that there is now waiting daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., a large number of Protestant and other help of every capacity, which can be engaged at very moderate wages. This institution, seven years established, is conducted on strictly honorable principles, and as no applicants are admitted without strict investigation as to character and capability, a class of servants may be procured, for appearance and capability superior to any other agency in the City.

CALIFORNIA.—A WOMAN OF MIDDLE AGE, who has had a large experience as nurse and seamstress, and who is not liable to sea-sickness, is desirous of obtaining a situation with a lady or family going to California. The payment of expenses will be considered sufficient remuneration. Apply at the store No. 719 6th-av., near 50th-st.; the cars pass the door.

MALES.

TO TIN MANUFACTURERS.—THE SUBSCRIber desires a situation as foreman in a large manufactory; has a thorough and practical knowledge of all its various branches; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address TINMAN, Box No. 155 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FAITHFUL and competent engineer. The undersigned feel constrained to seek a situation for Mr. William Kirk as an engineer. Mr. Kirk has been in our employ for three years. He has our confidence and respect and we regret to part with him. Mr. Kirk may be found at his residence in North 8th-st., between 1st and 2d sts., Williamsburg. ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., No. 77 Warren-st., formerly No. 257 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class driver; no objection to wait at table or to take charge of a furnace; has the best of City and country references, and will make himself generally useful to his employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 Gold-st., corner of Beekman, up stairs, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A steady single man that thoroughly understands his business and has the best of City reference. Any commands left at No. 716 Broadway, under the New York Hotel, for S. T., will meet quick attention for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman, who speaks French fluently, and understands book-keeping thoroughly, employment as clerk or porter in a store, or any other capacity, where he would be willing to make himself generally useful; satisfactory references can be given. Address H. D., Box No. 155 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOOK-KEEPER whose present engagement is about to close; is thoroughly experienced; would accept a situation requiring physical as well as mental ability. Very satisfactory City references can be given. Parties desiring an interview will address M. A. B., Box No. 164 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A COMMISSION office, for a boy, 16 years old, who lives with his parents; understands French, writes a good hand, and is a good accountant; salary no object compared with a permanent situation. Direct Box No. 2,008 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can give good City references. A note addressed to J. B., care of Mr. B. Moise, No. 316 Broadway, near Union-square, for two days, will be immediately attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man as coachman; understands his business perfectly well; is a careful driver, and is capable of taking care of horses. Has good reference from his last employer. Address M. K., coachman, No. 345 7th-av., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, THIRTY years of age, a situation as clerk in a mercantile house, or any respectable business; is a good correspondent; can furnish City reference, and will serve faithfully at a small salary. Address G. C., Box No. 135 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD character, a situation as assistant book-keeper. Best of references to last employers. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A PRIvate family, by a German, having excellent German, French, and American testimonials. Apply at No. 81 Avenue B, corner of 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS SALESman in a book, stationery and fancy store, one well acquainted with the business, and of unexceptionable character; the salary will be moderate, but the situation is a pleasant one. Address, stating salary expected, with references, Box No. 260 Post-Office.

WANTED—LADIES TO SELL A NEW AND POPUlar work. A good opportunity, as agents can make from $3 to $5 per day. Apply at No 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DYER, TO TAKE charge of the coloring in a Fancy Woolen Mill. Apply to SPAULDING, VAIL & FULLER, No. 33 Park-place.

INSTRUCTION

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 21 Bible House, Astor-place.
The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school, for a limited number of boys and young men, insures a thorough English education, high scholarship in the classics and mathematics, and complete instruction in modern languages and drawing; in connection with the most refining and elevating influences of moral culture. Circulars at the school rooms.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 266 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Amenia, N. Y.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 573 Broadway, corner 12th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Terms—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $250. No extra charges. The French language taught in all the departments. The pupils, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 136 3d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 4th semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 1. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 66 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 62 Liberty-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MUSIC.—A LADY TEACHER OF VOCAL AND instrumental music on the piano-forte, possessing great natural abilities for instructing others, will give lessons to ladies at her residence, No. 130 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., or will attend at residences. Terms moderate.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 22.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. REE THEY will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 839 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 23 East 21st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—No. 599 BROADway.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Classes are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 209 Water-st.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

M. NOEL BERGIER, AN EXPERIENCED Professor, continues to give private instruction in the French language and literature, at the residence of families, or at his own, No. 133 Madison-av.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 650 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. R. WIGGINS, M. A.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY, OR ONE WHO speaks French, to take charge of a few young ladies after school hours, in a school. To a suitable person a comfortable home is offered. Address M. R. T., Box No. 29, Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, EMPLOYMENT for one or two hours each day, as tutor to one or two boys, in the Greek and Latin languages; references can be given as to capacity. Address ZETA, care of T. C., New-York Observer Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY EXPERIenced in teaching, as resident governess. Advertiser is competent to instruct in English, French and Music. Terms moderate. Address GOVERNESS, No. 69 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A LADY COMPEtent to instruct in English in all branches; a daily governess preferred; a Protestant required. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,267 Post-office, New-York, with terms and references.

WANTED—A GRADUATE OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in teaching, having good testimonials and references, is now awaiting an engagement. Address SIGMA, Box No. 194, Times Office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT [illegible] Harpers' Building, Franklin-square. All articles sold at lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

BOARDING.

FAMILY HOTEL DE [illegible],
No. 17 Rue [illegible], corner of the [illegible].
This Family Hotel, established in the [illegible] and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DENINGER, and servants speak English, American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, can have very desirable accommodation in a private family; a fair price expected for superior rooms, with good board; centrally located in a good neighborhood, two blocks from Broadway. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 156 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FRONT ROOM WITH closet, gas, bath, &c., suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be had, with board, at No. 46 East 18th-st., near Union square. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Terms for two persons, including fire and gas, $16.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, with a small room attached, suitable for parlor and bedroom or bedrooms, can be had, with board, at No. 382 4th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., convenient to the different stage and car lines. Gas, water, baths, &c.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in less than two minutes' walk from Beecher's Church, where very few boarders are taken. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN have a warm and pleasant, good-sized hall-room, with breakfast, and dinner at 6, in the first-class house, and desirable central location, No. [illegible] 4th-st.; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND VERY DESIRable room on second floor, with good board, and every requisite for a comfortable home; dinner at 6½ o'clock; references exchanged; location most central and pleasant, at No. 271 4th-av., near Lexington-place.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and all the conveniences; dinner at 6 o'clock; location pleasant, and convenient to 4th-av., at No. 160 East 14th-st.

BOARDING.—NO. 14 ALLEN-STREET, NEAR Canal. Gentlemen and their wives can be well accommodated with pleasant rooms and good living, by applying immediately as above. Rooms furnished or unfurnished.

BOARDING.—SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES AND single gentlemen, can be obtained at the Mansion House in 50th-st., between 1st-av. and the East River. The rooms are large, airy, and well furnished.

BOARDING.—THOSE SEEKING QUIET, GENteel board, in a private family, where they may enjoy the comforts of home, may find very desirable rooms at No. 256 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 6th-av. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a front room on second floor, with board, in a small private family, (no other boarders,) at No. 9 Varick-st., one door West of Hudson st.

BOARD.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A FRONT AND back parlor on the first floor, to a party of gentlemen. Also, two large rooms on the third story, (to gentlemen only.) The house contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 66 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A quiet, retired family will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Reference required. Apply at No. 160 Hicks-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, in a private family; delightfully situated at the Northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., commanding a fine prospect; will be let to single gentlemen; to satisfactory parties the terms will be made reasonable. Address L. B., corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., or apply as above.

TO BOARDERS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, (FROM Connecticut,) without boarders, having recently taken the fine house, No. 25 Willow-st., Brooklyn, offer a choice of rooms to one or two families, or to single gentlemen, for the Winter. A good New-England home is offered. Terms to those wishing to remain through the Winter will be reasonable. Apply as above.

N. B.—SUPERIOR BOARD, HANDSOME ROOMS, select society, with rare opportunity for improvement in French, may be found by a genteel family, or ladies and gentlemen, at M. MIEL'S, No. 44 East 11th-st. Lectures in French (free to residents in the house) every Wednesday, at 1 o'clock and 8 P. M.

NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET, CONTINUATION of Clinton-place, opposite Merchants' Library, boarding, with large and small rooms, for families and single gentlemen; comfortable home for the Winter, immediate vicinity of principal hotels, amusements, libraries, &c. Terms reasonable.

NO. 1 WAVERLEY-PLACE, CORNER OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms are to let to families or single gentlemen, at the above-named very desirable location; full or partial board, private table, or otherwise, can be furnished if desired.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-st.—A choice of neatly furnished rooms on second floor, consisting of suite of three rooms communicating with each other, and large front room and bedroom adjoining, with full or partial board. References required.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERSONS can be accommodated, in a French family, with board and handsome rooms (the second floor) by applying at No. 138 Madison-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND A FEW single gentlemen, also, can be accommodated with board in a first-rate family, on reasonable terms, at No. 20½ St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Stages pass the door.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT NO. 128 9th-st. would let a suite of rooms to a family of respectability, with private table, if desired, in the above first-class house, conveniently located near Broadway.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 2½ miles from Newburgh, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and commodious, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveyances for driving, &c., on the premises. References—Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 365 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 136 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 48 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen will find comfortable rooms, with good board, at moderate prices, in a first-class house, No. 35 State-st., opposite Garden-st. One room, on the first floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Very convenient to the South and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FINE SUITES OF rooms, with board, for families, may be obtained at No. 139 Montague-st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn, (private house.) Location near Wall-st. Ferry. References required. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARD WANTED ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, by a gentleman, wife and small child. Address, with terms, style of room, and full particulars, Box No. 4,800 New-York Post-Office.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with or without board, at No. 10 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

FRENCH BOARD.—TWO LADIES DESIRING TO learn French and music, can find a pleasant home in the family of a French lady, teacher. Price from $5 to $7. Apply at No. 20½ West 25th-st., after 4 o'clock P. M. References exchanged.

HOBOKEN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBtain a comfortable, good-sized and well-furnished bedroom; gas and fire-grate; with or without partial board; for which he will pay promptly, properly and permanently. Address XX., Box No. 2,114 Post-Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD at moderate terms, can be obtained at No. 19 Carroll Place, Bleecker-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—A HALL BEDROOM, FURNISHED, without meals, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 126 9th-st., a few houses west of Broadway. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD IN A central and pleasant house may be obtained by one or two single gentlemen of quiet habits, at No. 10 University-Place, northwest corner of 10th-st.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BREAKfast, to two or three gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 86 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

NO. 296 BROADWAY.—A PARTY OF SINGLE gentlemen can obtain a large, nicely furnished parlor, with full or partial board. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A FINE ROOM AND TWO bedrooms, on the third floor of house No. 138 West 20th-st., will be let without board, and furnished or unfurnished, as desired. No conveniences for cooking.

MUSICAL.—A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC IS DEsirous of finding board and lodging in exchange for music lessons. French or German. Address A. B., No. 354 4th-st., near 4th-av.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, is now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place, or on any of the following officers of the Association and Chairmen of the Ward Committees authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:
JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Vice-President, No. 73 South-st.
JAS. BOORMAN, Vice-President, 13 Washington-sq.
HOR. ALLEN, Vice-President, 25 Clinton-place.
ROBT. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.
WARDS.
1. James Ramsey, No. 137 Cedar-st.
2. Geo. W. Abbe, No. 68 Wall-st.
3. H. S. Terbell, No. 44 Park-place.
4. Hugh Aikman, No. 138 Madison-st.
5. A. R. Wetmore, No. 21 Vesey-st.
6. Stephen Conover, No. 110 Leonard-st.
7. Joseph Hoxie, No. 2 Rutgers-place.
8. Jos. B. Collins, No. 48 Wall-st.
9. Daniel French, No. 22 Fourth-st.
10. James Horn, No. 3 Chrystie-st.
11. F. T. Patterson, No. 258 4th-st.
12. L. G. Deloni, 116th st., corner 3d-av.
13. Lewis Chichester, No. 260 East Broadway.
14. David Terry, No. 160 Mulberry-st.
15. Thomas Denny, No. 11 Clinton-place.
16. Luther Jackson, No. 181 West 23d-st.
17. S. C. Lynes, No. 47 St. Mark's-place.
18. Adam W. Spies, No. 41 East 21st-st.
19. David R. Scott, No. 130 East 29th-st.
20. [illegible], No. [illegible] West 30th-st.
21. C. G. Savage, No. 46 East 26th-st.
22. A. M. Lyon, No. 173 West 40th-st.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Lands purchased and titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. E. JACKSON, Attorney, No. 360 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] ELEGANT MADE-UP FURS. At No. [illegible] Broadway, between Fulton and John sts., [illegible] will sell, THIS DAY, at private sale, [illegible] [illegible] balance of stock of elegant made-up furs, robes, cloaks, mantillas, shawls, &c., remaining [illegible]. Ladies in want of really magnificent Furs will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase at unprecedentedly low prices. We will also offer a splendid assortment of gentlemen's furs, rich sleigh and [illegible] robes, &c. Terms cash in City bankable money.

J. W. POWERS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, oil paintings, &c., at the five-story residence No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs., THIS DAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship. Parlors—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames; one of those celebrated 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, richly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys; rosewood reception chairs, [illegible], large easy chairs, splendid French plate pier glass, with slab and brackets; eight-day bronze and ormolu clock, costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades, velvet carpets, elegantly-carved rosewood étagères, with plate glass; oil paintings, of great merit and high cost. Dining Room—Solid extension table, suite in bouquet, richly carved, all made to match. [illegible] elegant ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, rich silver-plated [illegible], tea service, large salvers, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urns, kettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, [illegible], butter knives, best of ivory cutlery, [illegible], goblets, wines, decanters, &c. Chambers—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, chairs, rockers, elegant mirrors, pure hair mattresses, bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood hall stand, silver-plated stair rods, work table, clocks, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WATER-FRONT AND REAL ESTATE.—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts. and 13th av., (late 12th,) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Nineteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.

THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots.

THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts. Also, the water-right and the right of wharfage and cranage in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st., or E. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 137 Greenwich-st.

A. BUTTERFIELD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. BUTTERFIELD will sell, THIS DAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 159 9th-av., corner 21st-st., household furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, sofa-bedsteads, rocking chairs, mahogany bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, palliasses, feather-beds, blankets, pillows, bolsters, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, large and small mirrors, a lot of kitchen furniture, plain French China tea sets, ivory-handled knives and forks, castors, silverware, &c. &c. Also, one rosewood parlor suit, covered in crimson and maroon brocatel; one rosewood bedstead, washstand, bureaus, centre and pier tables. Sale, rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, the 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of a rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, with pearl keys, City makers, carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, reps, and hair-cloth, carved rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, easy and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber suites, rosewood secretary and étagère, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, solid oak dining-room furniture, walnut, mahogany and oak extension tables, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, &c. &c. Sale peremptory for cash.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GRAND ACTION PIANO-FORTE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, THIS DAY, in their sale of furniture, an elegant rosewood 7-octave grand action piano-forte, in bonded without reserve.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 73 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair-cloth, bookcases, extension dining tables, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, wardrobes, lounges, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidders for cash.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LIGHT WAGONS, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, HORSES, &c.—On SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5½ Pine-st., comprising rockaways, top wagons, buggies, shifting seats, and English road wagons, single and double sleighs, do. harness. Also, a fine lot of bear, wolf, buffalo, [illegible] and other sleigh and lap robes. Sale positively without reserve to close a partnership.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AT 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 36 Nassau-st., a large assortment of watches, breastpins, ear-rings, shirt-studs, sleeve-buttons, chains, chatelaines, sets of jewelry, &c., &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1858, BY THOMAS VEITCH, at No. 10 Spruce-st., a lot of notes, book accounts, &c., assets of [illegible] to close an assignment. [illegible] ROWLAND, Attorney for Trustee.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded [illegible] prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past [illegible] years.

ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS. For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges. At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS of superior makes at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Music, Instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS AND CO.'S GRAND, parlor grand and square pianos, which have received 24 first prizes within 16 years. Also, New-York pianos of good makers, very low; second-hand pianos from $50 to $200. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., marble building.

SUPERIOR-TONED, BEAUTIFUL-CARVED piano for $200; with serpentine moulding, scolloped keys, metallic frame, and a beautiful repeating touch. It would be well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Inquire at the factory, No. 233 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. E. HARDMAN, Agent.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. [illegible] Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

MELODEON FOR SALE.—WILL BE SOLD [illegible] 5-octave portable Case Melodeon; a good instrument, but been but little used. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN [illegible] at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos [illegible]. [illegible] THOMSON, 483 Broadway.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 36 tunes.

[illegible] Mandoline, and Expressive Musical boxes.

Also some fine Boxes with BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

Musical Boxes repaired.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, ornamented in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at E. T. [illegible] FARRINGTON'S, No. [illegible] Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 20,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 35 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured in England by Kuper and Company, of London. [illegible] [illegible] W. LOWREY, [illegible] No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 48 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, RUSS & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES.

Issued by TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., BANKERS, WASHINGTON, D. C. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS [illegible], or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, (No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

E. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, No. 38 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 20.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed, at the close of business, on Saturday, Nov. 27, inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on Dec. 8 next; and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 9 next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1858.—The December '58 Coupons of the Junction Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage, 2d Division Bonds, will be paid at maturity, on presentation at the counter of Messrs. Carpenter & Vermilye, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York. H. C. LUCE, Treas.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF FORT MADISON, Lee County, Iowa, Bonds: You are hereby notified that owing to the scarcity of money at the present time the interest due Dec. 1, 1858, and Jan. 1, 1859, will not be paid until April 1, 1859, at which time prompt payment will be made. R. McFARLAND, Collector. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Fort Madison, Iowa, Nov. 16, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Long Island Railroad Company will be held in Philadelphia, on MONDAY, Nov. 29, inst., at 3 P. M., in room No. 26, Exchange, to consider the subject of changing the terminus of said Road to Hunter's Point. WM. L. S. RUSSELL, Secretary. BROOKLYN, Nov. 22, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST DECEMBER on Bonds of the Second-avenue Railroad Company will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the office of Messrs. Wm. & John O'Brien, No. 20 Wall-st. JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1858.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

$2,000—THE ADVERTISER, AGED 26 years, will loan to a respectable firm or individual this sum, to be properly secured, provided he shall be employed as a clerk in the business at a fair salary. Address P. N. G., No. 377 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 9, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board. R. BUCK, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

INTEREST AND TAXES PAID ON SCHOOL, University and Swamp Lands in the State of Wisconsin, and abstract of title by JOHN WRIGHT & CO., No. 35 Park-row.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RETAIL HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING—A PARTNER WANTED.—A young man with some capital is desirous of establishing the above business in a desirable location in this City, and wishes to associate with a person who has a practical knowledge and thorough experience, and also must be reliable, energetic, prudent and industrious. With a right kind of a man the advertiser would make arrangements. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BRAINS AND MONEY.—A PERSON WHO IS competent to take charge of the editorial department of a daily and weekly newspaper, and who has the means to become a proprietor to some extent, may hear of a good chance by applying as below. The paper has a job office connected with it, is located in one of the finest cities in New-England, and is doing a handsome business. S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

$2,000 TO $10,000.—THE PART OR ENTIRE interest in a manufacturing business, fully established, and protected by four separate patents. Western land or real estate, in any desirable locality, will be received in exchange if required. Call on MANUFACTURERS, No. 176 Centre-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—WROUGHT-IRON PIPE FACTORY, price $1,000, cost new last season $7,000; also, 500,000 feet gas pipe. L. LYON, No. 455 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 131 Montague-place, Brooklyn. NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. Afternoons for ladies and children. Evenings for gentlemen. Pupils may commence at any time.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 80 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.

On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c. as the others.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 94 East 12th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time, on Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen. Circulars may be had as above.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Bible having already been excluded from thirteen of the Public Schools of our City, and the Board of Education, in refusing to take measures to have it restored in those Schools, are exercising a power which is gradually undermining the foundations of a system on which rests the best hopes of this Commonwealth. In view of these facts, a mass meeting of the citizens of New-York, irrespective of Party or Creed, who are in favor of preserving this standard of moral virtue in our Public Schools, will be held at the Cooper Institute, on Monday evening, Nov. 29, at 7½ o'clock.

Committee of Arrangements.—George H. Barnes, Samuel Hotaling, John B. Varnum, N. S. Husted, S. R. Thorne, Ed. R. Spraul, B. B. Hancock, John W. Hoag. SIMEON BALDWIN, President. C. B. COTTEN, Secretary.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF, 5th-av. at 79th st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Dec. 10, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for grading 59th-st. adjoining the Central Park, between the 5th and 8th avs., to an additional width of 40 feet, the present grading being for about 60 feet in width, and the width, when completed, to be 100 feet.

The work will consist of about 5,000 cubic yards of rock excavation on the Park side of 59th-st., to be hauled into contiguous filling; the balance of the filling, 45,000 cubic yards, may probably be obtained from the grading of Hamilton-square by a haul of about 3,000 feet. The work to be commenced by the 1st day of January and completed by the 1st day of May, 1859.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.

Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by satisfactory references, to establish the ability of the bidder to perform the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if the terms are not in their judgment, in accordance with the public interests.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for widening 59th-st.," and addressed to the undersigned.

FRED LAW OLMSTED, Architect-in-Chief.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.

The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CONSTRUCTING a line of telegraph from Savannah, Ga., *via* Savannah and Gulf Railroad to Doctortown, thence *via* Waynesville, Jeffersonton and King's Ferry to Callahan Station on the Fernandina Railroad, and thence on the railroad to Fernandina—the distance by railroad about eighty miles, and the same by ordinary highway; also, from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, along the line of the railroad now in course of construction—distance about one hundred and fifty-five miles.

The poles to be of yellow pine or cypress, not less than five nor more than seven inches diameter at small end, and to be cut square across at same end; to be peeled and well trimmed, charred at the base, and to be placed sixty yards apart and sunk in the ground at least three feet. The insulators to be of the Lefferts pattern.

The wire to be of the best quality of galvanized iron No. 9. All the materials to be approved by the Superintendent of the Company, and the work to be performed under the supervision of an Agent of their selection.

The line to be trimmed out whenever necessary by, and at the expense of, the contractor, under the directions of the Supervising Agent, and the poles to be placed as staked out by said Agent.

Proposals, accompanied by responsible security, directed to the undersigned, must be sent to the office of Messrs. Mora Brothers, Navarro & Co., No. 54 Exchange-place, before the 10th of December next; and interviews can be had at the same place, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock. CHAS. C. WALDEN, Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office at the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for building Ward School No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st.; said buildings to be constructed with fire-proof floors. Separate bids required for the several kinds of work, according to specifications.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.

E. B. ATTERBURY, JOHN STEPHENSON, JAMES DENNIS, JOHN DAVENPORT, E. F. ROGERS, Building Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1858.—The inspectors of the election, from the 1st to the 11th Wards inclusive, elected at the last election, are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk, Room No. 10 City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. The Inspectors of Election from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend, at the same office, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December. The District Canvassers from the 1st to the 11th Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, and the District Canvassers from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on FRIDAY, the 3d day of December, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath of office prescribed by law. D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8, City Hall on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the following petitions: Mary McConnell, Ezekiel Archer, North Presbyterian Church, John Foward, E. Buchrack, Horace Parmeter, Elizabeth Lee, Seth D. Mills, People's Washing and Bathing Association, Harriet Washburn, and Margaret J. Garrigus, Michael Smith, S. Rowland, Clarence G. Mitchell, and John M. Barbour. All other parties having petitions before the Common Council for relief of tax are requested to appear before the Committee.

J. J. BRADLEY, THOMAS STEPHENS, WM. TUCKER.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS holding claims and demands against Charles S. Matthews, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to the 30th day of September, 1857, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of their several demands to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December next, when the undersigned will make a final distribution of the assigned estate among those whose claims have been presented as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1858. SACKETT L. DURYEE, Assignee of Charles S. Matthews, No. 34 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

DON'T CONFOUND LOCALITIES. At No. 27 Park-row, near Beekman-st., (*Not* Park-place.) PATTERSON BROTHERS, Offer for sale at wholesale or retail, an entirely new stock of Hardware. Old stock destroyed by fire at No. 13 Bowery.

ESTABLISHED 1839. GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO., EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS, Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st., Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st., New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASSORTED numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 315 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMERICAN GUANO.

TO FARMERS AND DEALERS IN GUANO.—There being now on the way to this port, from Jarvis Island, about 5,000 tons of Guano, of which about 3,000 tons are expected to arrive in December, Farmers and Dealers are notified that orders will now be received for this Guano, to be supplied in regular rotation. Address C. S. MARSHALL, President of American Guano Co., No. 66 William-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, MADE BY EDW. S. Davis, for $300, at six months, Nov. 15, to order S. A. Brower, payable at Danbury Bank, Conn., not indorsed. The finder will oblige by leaving it at S. A. BROWER'S, No. 218 Pearl-st.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION. For Alderman of the Thirteenth District, CHARLES WILLMOT.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Nov. 8, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. White Plains.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. Millerton.
4 P. M. Croton Falls.
5 P. M. White Plains.
6:15 P. M. from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge.

RETURNING WILL LEAVE

5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. Croton Falls.
7 A. M. Millerton.
7:20 A. M. White Plains.
8:15 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornelsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M. for Sommerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only. JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 23, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger Train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M., and Albany at 4:40 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:55, 7:50 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford. A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FLOORS TO LET.—THE FIRST AND SECOND floors of that new and well-finished house, No. 107 West 41st-st., near 6th-av. Each floor is well adapted for the accommodation of a small respectable family, being fitted up with commodious pantries, drawers, bells, &c. Also, gas and water and water-closets, gasaliers, &c., marble mantels and grates, all in first-class order. None but small quiet families need apply. Unexceptionable references required. Inquire at the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 96 ACRES IN GENESEE County, this State, 80 acres improved, 16 timber. A good farm dwelling, barn, and other out-buildings, occupied by the owner; well adapted to grain or grass; well watered and healthy. Two miles from station at Darien, on Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, 28 miles from Buffalo. Most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Cash price $30 per acre. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FARM OF ABOUT 220 acres, situated about half a mile from Madison dépôt, Morris County, N. J., and one hour's ride from the City, and being a part of the estate of, and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with farm-house, barns, dairy-house, &c., and an apple orchard of about 600 trees. Apply at No. 193 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 63 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODERN built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 8th and 9th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 186 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 14 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—FOUR of that beautiful row of new frame dwellings on Canton st., between Fulton and DeKalb avs.; built in the best manner and only a few steps from the cars. Price $3 450. Terms very easy. Apply to THOS. W. LOWE, on the premises, or WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a building, well lighted and admirably adapted for manufacturing, No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton; has gas pipes and fixtures and water closets in every story. Will be rented very cheap. Possession immediately. Apply to ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., No. 77 Warren-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—CONTAINING 100 acres, conveniently situated on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, and within two hours' ride of either New-York or Philadelphia. For particulars inquire of the Receiving Teller, Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.

A BARGAIN.—ANY PARTY INVESTING CAPITAL, or desirous of purchasing for their own use a neat brick house, two-story and attic, containing ten rooms, good cellar, &c., all in first-rate order, for $3,000, can learn the full particulars by applying at RICHARD BARTLET'S Insurance Agency, No. 24 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st. Terms easy.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY seat, or small farm, of about 20 to 40 acres of land, with house and out-buildings complete, on the Hudson, on the Sound, or on New-York Bay preferred. Any person having a place of this description, which they wish to dispose of for cash, on reasonable terms, may address FARM, Box No. 2,094, New-York Post-Office, giving description, location, terms, &c., &c.

WISCONSIN LANDS—FOR SALE—ABOUT 3,000 acres of choice school and selected lands, situated in Chippewa, Marathon, and Shawanaw Counties, State of Wisconsin. For full descriptions and particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM DEC. 1, THE DWELLING PART of the house No. 257 Broome-st., corner of Orchard, consisting of ten rooms and kitchen, and containing most all the modern improvements; rent moderate to a respectable family offering good security. For further information, apply at the drug-store No. 257 Broome-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—OR UPPER part, to a private family. House contains gas, bath and water-closet. Apply on the premises, No. 16 Leroy place, Bleecker-st., two blocks west of Broadway. Possession immediately. Stages pass the door every three minutes.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 1 Ludlow-place, corner of Houston and Sullivan sts., with gas and Croton water. Rent $300 until May 1. Apply to F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 61 Macdougal-st., or No. 36 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER, A FINE PLEASANT basement, with bed-room up-stairs if wanted, and back parlor, bed and bath-room all communicating; on the first floor, at $5 per week. JOHN WOODWARD, No. 80 Franklin-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR AND THE BACK parlor, if desired, of the house No. 3 Mansfield-place, West 31st-st. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to R. B. C., *Home Journal* Office, No. 107 Fulton-st.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE IN WEST 31ST-ST., very pleasantly located, or the whole house furnished or unfurnished, and the family (consisting of a gentleman, wife, child, and servant) board with the parties taking it. Address L. F. G., P. O. Box No. 2,300 Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH—A medium-sized house, located in a good neighborhood, between 2d and 6th avs. and 40th and 58th sts.; must be cheap. Address, stating lowest price and location, HAMILTON, Box No. 160, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER County, a fine country-seat of 120 acres, lying directly on the Sound; capable of being divided into four parts, all having a fine water front. Would be sold at a low price on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Address O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHESS County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SKELYE, No. 278 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio st., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—AT NO. 19 RIDGE-STREET, A PLEASANT front basement and bedroom, to a quiet tenant. Rent $5 a month. Also, pleasant rooms on first floor, rent $3 50.

SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.

Accessory Transit Company, [illegible] Proprietors.

OPPOSITION LINE AT REDUCED RATES. NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

First Cabin..........$[illegible] | Upper Steerage..........$[illegible]
Second Cabin..........[illegible] | Lower Steerage..........[illegible]

The transit of the Isthmus included.

The splendid steamship WASHINGTON, Of two thousand tons register, Capt. HARRY CHURCHILL, having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua Route, will leave her Pier, North River, New-York, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M., carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship HERMANN, Captain CAVENDY, FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

These splendid steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers.

The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.

For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Company, to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Clippers sailing regularly twice a month. Clipper of SATURDAY, Dec. 4. The famous A 1 extreme clipper ship COMET, TOSO, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This elegant ship was built by Wm. H. Webb, Esq., expressly for the California trade, and is finished, in every respect, in the most superb manner. She has made the run to San Francisco in 103 days, returning in 76 days, and from Liverpool to Hong Kong in 83 days, which shows the fastest sailing on record. Having always carried and landed her cargoes in perfect order, the Underwriters are anxious to take risks on her at lowest rates.

For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

FOR THE SOUTH, VIA CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE. First-class Cabin Passage, $15. Deck Passage, $5.

THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OR LESS. SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places may be had:

Montgomery, Ala.	$[illegible]	Columbia, S. C.	$[illegible]
Atlanta, Ga.	[illegible]	Jacksonville, Fla.	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	[illegible]	Pilatka, Fla.	[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, will succeed, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.

FIRST CLIPPER. ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The extreme clipper ship STARLIGHT, HOWES, Master, is now completing her loading at pier No. 21 East River, and will be full in a few days.

This ship has made three successful voyages to San Francisco; is perfectly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates. Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

Agents at San Francisco: Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY. FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $38 50; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, Ala., $36; Atlanta, Ga., $25; Albany, Ga., $26. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $25; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship PRINCE ALBERT, Capt. T. J. WATERS, on THURSDAY, Dec. 2, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First-class, $90; Second, $60; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager. NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Jan. 8, 1859.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Co.'s new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JOHN A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $38 50; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga., $26; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state rooms, $8 to Norfolk, $9 to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, 21 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60. FROM NEW-YORK. EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 29, at 12, noon. GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 12, noon. Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

Persons wishing to send for their friends, can have them brought out in any of the ships of these unequaled lines of packets at the lowest possible rates.

Sight drafts payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, for £1 and upwards, on application to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

TRAVELLING IN EUROPE.

The General Courier and Traveling Servants' Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and is to which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 18 Burry st., St. James', London.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR, berths free, by ELM CITY, at 3 P. M., from Peck slip. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.

On and after Nov. 3, the CHAMPION will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NORWALK AND ROCKY POINT, LANDING AT WHITE STONE.—The steamer [illegible] leaves Peck-slip, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at [illegible] o'clock, noon. Freight taken at low prices.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible] against THE TORRINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the 25th day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1858. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of June, 1858. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HUGH FITZPATRICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of [illegible], Counselor-at-Law, No. [illegible] Buildings, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. [illegible], 1858. MARY FITZPATRICK, Administratrix of [illegible] [illegible].

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYDIA BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, being at the office of [illegible] Adams, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 28, 1858. LEVI H. STRATTON, Administrator, with the will annexed, of LYDIA BALL, deceased. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. FOWLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at her residence, No. [illegible] [illegible], in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated Aug. 26, 1858. [illegible] ELIZA C. FOWLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN RULLHAUSEN, late of the City of New-York, Sugar Refiner, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. [illegible] Cherry-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next. Dated New-York, Sept. 11, 1858. ANNA RULLHAUSEN, Administratrix. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against JAMES JOHNSTONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of [illegible] next. Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1858. ROBERT R. BREESE, HENRY P. WEST, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH RILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Albert P. Man, Esq., No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before March 1, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1858. BERNARD RILEY, HUGH DONOHUE, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOODWARD HUNT, late of Union County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 722 Third-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the —— day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of Sept., 1858. ROBERT BOWNE, Administrator.

PROFESSIONAL.

CANCERS REMOVED AND PERMANENTLY cured without the use of the knife, by Dr. [illegible] WHITNEY, No. 160 West [illegible]-st., New-York.

The remedy is purely vegetable, and excels all others. First, in the rapidity of its operation. Second, in the slight pain and inflammation produced. Third, in the completeness of its cure. Cancers, if small at the outset, can be cured quickly. The time occupied in destroying the schirrous mass by this remedy varies from ten to forty-five minutes. After its removal the healing process is perfected, and a radical cure obtained in from two to three weeks. It produces little or no pain, causes no nervous or constitutional derangement, but, in fact, relieves pain, and is the only safe and perfect remedy known. Wens, tumors, moles and birth-marks are also removed in a few minutes.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This truly valuable preparation is infinitely superior to any other for purifying the blood, and cure of scrofula, salt rheum, ulcers, fever sores, pimples, boils, cutaneous eruptions, liver complaint, bronchitis, consumption, [illegible] irregularities, loss of appetite and general debility. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters-Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring [illegible] European preparations. The $9 cases also can be had free of carriage. Consultations as usual from 10 to 12, till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HARMONT, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris—who is the first [illegible] Surgeon living—and of [illegible], Member of the [illegible] of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the [illegible] System effectually treated, [illegible]. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 9 in the evening.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 458 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms. It treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, [illegible] Broadway, and by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway. [illegible]

RICORD'S VELPEAU'S CIVIALE'S, [illegible] Rosen's, Curling's, and the venereal hospital practice of Paris and London. As some persons afflicted with seminal debility, and diseases of the Genito-urinary organs, may not be aware of the fact, Dr. LARMONT takes this medium of informing them that he is the only physician in this City whose connection with the European Hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases. All who have been unsuccessfully and barbarously treated with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, &c., will be promptly cured by Dr. LARMONT that he will permanently cure them in the shortest possible time. Patients have private and separate rooms. Those living at a distance can be cured at Home, through the Express and Mail, as well and privately as at the Office, as the Medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness. Office No. [illegible] [illegible], corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y. Hours 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is the regenerating other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its effect on the nervous system and reproductive organs is [illegible] extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tonicity which is requisite to give the human system the use of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood. [illegible] is improved, and the whole framework of the human system carried on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal Dépôt No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 498 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all who have suffered from quackery, that by consulting Dr. Ward, you may in time have felt that "Richard is himself again." Peruse carefully Dr. Ward's Understudy's Friend and other [illegible]; great remedies, price $1; [illegible] cases successfully treated; his [illegible] never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 498 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, [illegible] so arranged that patients never meet. [illegible] out delay; no charge for consultation. Attendance [illegible] P. M., daily.

$500 REWARD.—[illegible] MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug-stores, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., also at No. 10 Astor House, No. 161 Broadway, No. 400 [illegible] and No. [illegible] William.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 81 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 3, and 6 till 9 evening. Consultation by letter.

LIQUORS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Established [illegible], [illegible] distillery, for one can get the best articles of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 112 West 18th-st. [illegible]

[illegible] To the Editor of the New-York Times: [illegible] about this being [illegible] at last we come to believe it. [illegible] either by those who administer, or [illegible] "dressed in a little brief authority," [illegible] to execute our laws, [illegible] we should proclaim it [illegible] of the cheekiest and most unblushing kind.

The idea has struck me while reading in to-day's paper an account of the arrest of two Rabbis, on charges preferred against them by a brother Jew, of dealing in lottery tickets. Just look at the facts of the case, as set forth by the newspapers, and the disgusting manner in which these men (even if guilty of a misdemeanor according to the laws of our State) were dragged from their homes, the feelings of their wives and children outraged, and, in one case, even the sanctity of a place of worship violated by the arrest in the pulpit of the pastor, who was at the time engaged in teaching his flock. Are we again brought back to the age of [illegible]?

Had Rabbi AARON been accused of murder, the officer charged with his arrest could not have acted in a harsher or more repulsive manner. Instead of that, the accusation is that he dealt in lottery tickets [illegible]

[illegible]

If it was necessary to act on the information of this [illegible], surely the officer charged with the arrest could have waited until the Rabbi had dismissed his [illegible] and quitted the Synagogue. [illegible]

[illegible]

What a commentary on the execution of our laws, [illegible] are!—but oh! how [illegible], how unequally, how shamefully administered. [illegible]

[illegible]

I will now ask permission to say a few words about the lottery business itself, and I have done. In England, and in some of the States of this Republic, the sale of or dealing in lottery tickets is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine or otherwise. In almost every other country of the civilized world the Government itself steps in and makes the lottery a means of raising money, either by licensing them at a high [illegible] or deriving the profits direct from the sale of tickets.

There is no doubt but that we in New-York are right, and that true morality consists in refusing to pander to the gambling propensities of the people, and making their greedy love of the law of chances a means of raising money for governmental purposes. [illegible]

[illegible]

We hear of the Mayor seizing letters at the Post-office, and doing all manner of high-handed and outrageous things to circumvent lotteries and dealers in them; [illegible] Put down lotteries by all means, Mr. Mayor, but do not make flesh of one class of men and fowl of the other. [illegible]

[illegible] ought to be, constantly, considering, Mr. Mayor, that I saw you last week dodging through them in the broad light of day, with a very complacent smile on that terror-inspiring countenance of yours. Verbum sap.

I must apologize, Mr. Editor, for this large encroachment on your space, but trust that the subjects treated upon will be found of sufficient importance to warrant this long story from Yours, E.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

The Society of the Cincinnati.

The members of this old Society dined together at the Everett House on Evacuation Day. Formed as long ago as May, 1783, this Society, which once boasted WASHINGTON as a member, was created,

First—"With an unalterable determination to promote and cherish indissoluble UNION between the States."

Second—To unite in bonds of affection the officers of the Revolution and their descendants forever.

Third—"As well to commemorate the great event which gave Independence to the United States, as for the purpose of inculcating the duty of laying down in peace arms assumed for the public defence."

The members of the Society of the Cincinnati were originally composed exclusively of officers of the American Army, and they constituted themselves a Society of Friends to "endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof, the collateral branches, who may be judged worthy to become its supporters and members." At the organization of the Society it was declared that

"The officers of the American army, having generally been taken from the citizens of America, possess a high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, LUCIUS QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS, and being resolved to follow his example, by returning to their citizenship, they think they may, with propriety, denominate themselves "The Society of the Cincinnati."

The following principles form the basis of the Society of the Cincinnati:

"An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature, for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing.

An unalterable determination to promote and cherish, between the respective States, that union and national honor, so essentially necessary to their happiness, and the future dignity of the American empire."

General WASHINGTON was the first elected President of the Society of the Cincinnati, and he continued to hold the office from its organization, in 1783, until 1799, when he resigned, and General ALEXANDER HAMILTON was elected his successor. At his melancholy death, in 1804, General CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, became President-General; since when, the Chair has been respectively filled by Colonel AARON OGDEN, of New-Jersey; General MORGAN LEWIS and Major WILLIAM POPHAM, of New-York; General DEARBORN, of Massachusetts; and Governor HAMILTON FISH, of New-York, who is now not only President-General of the General Society, but also President of the New-York State Society.

The original number of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, was 240, and on the 4th of July, 1857, the number was reduced to about 50. On that *day, however, a resolution was adopted, admitting to* membership all the sons of the original members and *their male descendants.*

The Society assembled at the Everett House at 6½ *o'clock P. M., on Thursday*, and with their guests sat down to a dinner which was exceedingly creditable to the proprietor of the Everett. In the absence of the President of the Society, Governor FISH, the Vice-President, Colonel RICHARD VARICK DE WITT, took the Chair, aided by the Secretary, ALEXANDER B. THOMPSON, Esq., and the Dinner Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hoffman, Bleecker, Ward, Douglass, and Webb.

The guests consisted of His Excellency Governor KING and Staff, His Honor the Mayor, the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN of Kentucky, and Major-General SANDFORD, the Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, &c., &c. Gen. SCOTT, the Governor Elect of the State, the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, WASHINGTON IRVING, Bishop POTTER and other distinguished gentlemen were prevented from attending by previous engagements.

The cloth being removed, a series of appropriate toasts were announced from the Chair, and responded to. It was a late hour before the Society separated.

The Departure of General Paez.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M., New-York, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 13.

In consequence of the deplorable accident which occurred yesterday to the veteran General PAEZ, his departure from this City is unavoidably postponed.

The parade directed by General Orders No. 12, is hereby countermanded until further orders.

By order of CHAS. W. SANFORD, Major-General.
ROBERT C. WETMORE, Division Inspector.

[Advertisement.]
PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY, having been temporarily released from his duties in Philadelphia, in consequence of the destruction by fire of the Institution to which he was the head, begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special request, made arrangements to establish an Institution in New-York, and will receive calls during each morning at No. 26 St. Mark's-place.

Dr. H. may here state, that he has no connection whatever with any persons advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses, ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show at least in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country:

"I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. HARTLEY in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in profession and as a gentleman.
W. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Surgery."

"From my intercourse with Dr. HARTLEY, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D."

From the Nantucket Enquirer, July 9, 1856.
Miss SARAH SWAIN, of this town, a lady of extensive acquaintance and the first respectability, informs us that in 1846 she became partially deaf to such an extent as to render her unable to understand conversation in an ordinary tone. For the past six months, however, she has been almost entirely deaf.

After an hour's operation Dr. HARTLEY removed the cause of the deafness, and Miss SWAIN's hearing is now fully restored.

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., July 27, 1856.
Dr. HARTLEY: It would be impossible for me to express in words my gratitude to you for restoring one of my senses of which I had been, in a measure, deprived for three long years; but, nevertheless, it is true that in twenty minutes I was made to hear as well as I ever did in my life, and many thanks are due to you for that blessing.
REBECCA D. HOWARD,
Daughter of Mr. J. HOWARD.

[Advertisement.]
MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of Messrs. CROOK & DUFF, in the Times Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, on Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and handsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, lunch room and smoking apartment, furnished with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a separate apartment, and are arranged *upon a liberal scale, with marble basins*, costly French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the *whole depth of the building, is arranged* upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bakehouses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the cuisine, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are whetters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The man who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beefsteak with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOK & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reaping a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]
PIES THAT ARE PIES.
Among the many wants of this great metropolis nothing is more needed than a reliable pie. Such an article can now be had at No. 60 Third-avenue, in all its glory; not one that would make a man howl to look at and blush to look an honest dog in the face, but one that may be eaten with confidence, as thousands are ready to testify. But how can they be sold at so low a price? That's the secret, and nobody's business but the manufacturers. Large sales only for cash. Call or send to Mrs. [illegible], No. 60 Third-avenue, and satisfy yourselves.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depot, No. [illegible] Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
All persons who neglect to make systematic use of GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the watercloset are doing themselves injustice. It is proven, beyond doubt, to be the finest and purest paper ever made from Manila hemp, and four grand medicines incorporated with the pulp render it a sure cure and preventive of piles. Its sale is already immense. Druggists everywhere dispose of it. 1,000 sheets for $1; 500 sheets 50 cents. Retailed and wholesaled at the depot, No. 41 Ann-street. Also sent by express upon receipt of price.
N. B.—The name of J. C. GAYETTY is water-marked in every sheet.

[Advertisement.]
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, &c., for cold weather.
A great assortment of best goods at extremely low prices.
A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 359 Broadway, New-York, and No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]
The "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" should, when in want of a subject for his eloquence, visit KNOX'S establishment, No. 212 Broadway. The stock of furs it contains would inspire him with gossip of the most interesting character. Ladies, take our advice, and buy your next set of furs of KNOX.

[Advertisement.]
THE VERY LAST TIME.—This afternoon will be, at Barnum's Museum, the last of those delightful entertainments by Dr. VALENTINE and THEODOR'S charming Theatre of Arts or Animated Mimic World. The very last, remember.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The most aggravated cases of bronchial affection are entirely cured by a single pot of this peerless salve; while the Pills, acting powerfully upon the liver, expel every bilious tendency.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 26.

$1,000 United St. 5s,'65	104½	36 Hud. River R.R.	33¾
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	94½	10 Harlem Railroad	12½
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	89½	200 Reading R.R....b30	51¼
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, n. b.	92	300 do....s10	51¼
2,000 E. R. 3d m. b. '83	78	400 do.	51½
5,000 do....b30	78	100 do....s?	51¼
1,000 Hud.Riv.R.2d m.	78¼	200 Mich. Cen. R.R., c.	58¼
3,000 La.C.&M.L.G.B.	27	200 LaC. & Mil. R.R.	4
5,000 do.	28¼	20 do.	3¾
5,000 do....s30	28¾	27 Mic. S. & N. Ind.R.	21¾
6,000 L.E.&W.1stMBs.	73	50 Mich. S. & N.I.G.S.	51½
6,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	60	100 do.	51¾
20 Am. Ex. Bank	104	150 do....s60	51
20 Ocean Bank	96½	50 Panama Railroad	121
30 Park Bank	109	350 Ill. Cen. R. R.R....s60	79
20 Continental Bank	101	100 do.	79½
100 Del.&H.C.Co....s30	98	50 do....b15	79½
100 do....s60	98	150 Gal. & Chic.R.R.s10	72¾
10 do.	98¼	50 do.	72¾
46 Am. Guano Co.	8½	200 do....c	72¾
5 do.	9	100 do....s30	72¾
200 Pac. M. St. Co....s30	103¼	50 do....s60	72
100 do.	103¼	50 do....b30	72¾
75 do.	103¾	50 do....b60	72¾
50 do....s60	103	50 do....c	72¾
700 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83	960 Cle. & Tol. RR.	31¾
50 do....b10	83	100 do....s15	31½
1337 do.	83½	150 do.	31¾
100 do....b10	83½	150 do....b60	31¾
100 do.	83¾	50 do....b3	31¼
100 do....b60	83¾	100 Chi. & R. I. RR.	62¼
150 Erie Railroad	16½	150 do.	62¼
20 do.	16½	300 do.	62½
100 do....s10	16¾	100 do....b60	62¼
		100 Mil. & Miss. RR.	13¼

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Mo. St. 6s....b60	89¼	200 Erie R. R.	16½
20,000 do....s30	89¼	100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	33¾
10,000 Virginia 6s	97	50 Harlem R. R.	12½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	94¼	25 Chi. Bur. & Q. RR.	84¼
1,000 La C.&M.L. g. b.	28¼	100 Reading R. R.	51¾
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	92½	200 do.	51½
15 Imp. & Traders' Bk.	110	200 do.	51½
50 Gal. and Chic. R.R.	72½	200 do....s7	51
100 do.	72¾	100 Mich. S.&N.I.G.S.	51½
50 Cumberland Pref.	21	50 Panama R. R....s60	121
25 N. Y. Cent. R.R.b30	83½	100 Cl. & Toledo R..b60	31¾
600 do.	83	235 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	62½
50 do....b30	83	100 do....s10	62
500 do....b60	83	100 do.	62½
250 do.	83½		

FRIDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

There was a dull Stock Exchange through the forenoon, and a heavy market at the close of the General Board, with the exception of State Stocks, which are in better request since the English mail by the *Africa*. The leading Share transactions were again running on New-York Central, on which the jobbers for the rise and fall are pretty equally matched in weight of influence, though numerically the *Bear sellers* are strongest. The temporary closing of the transfers to-morrow for the annual election affords a ten days' opportunity for heavy speculative sales without the usual employment of certificates, and as these have become *relatively scarce on the Street, the sales for* the reopening of transfers (or on options which cannot be called in during the closing) are made cheaper this afternoon than for cash. About 4,000 shares are registered at 83@83¼@82¾; but after the list was printed, the price dropped to 82¾@82½ ₩ cent. The Western Stocks also left off dull, and in most instances below the morning sales; Rock Island 61¾ ₩ cent., Galena, 72@72½ ₩ cent. Erie and Hudson were about the same as yesterday. Illinois Central, 79½ ₩ cent. The English quotations by the *Africa* are not so good as the last. In reference to the note published in London from one of the late American examiners, it is proper, perhaps, to say that the management on this side do not pretend that means will not be required in some shape for the service of 1859. The ways are deferred to the judgment of the English proprietors, through their London Committee. The Railway mortgages were generally steady to-day. Hudson Thirds and Erie Thirds were ½@¾ ₩ cent. higher, and Wabash Valley First Mortgage wanted at 73 ₩ cent. The general market left off in the after*noon dull.*

The market for Money to-day is unusually easy. The Brokers, who are not heavy borrowers this week, on account of the dullness of speculation on the Stock Exchange, are supplied at 3@3½ ₩ cent., returnable on demand. The private lenders are under-bidding the Banks. The terms of the latter are about 4 ₩ cent. at call. Discounts are without alteration from last report. Most of the good paper is taken at Bank, and the *Bill Brokers complain of a dull offering outside.* The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $132,530 in excess of receipts, and the balance here is reduced to $6,857,264.

There was renewed animation to-day in the Cotton market, and 3,000 bales sold at a further advance of ⅛ cent. the pound. At the close, Orleans, Middlings in some instances were held for 12⅝ cents, and Uplands 12¼ cents. The movement and the sudden energy with which it is conducted, surprise a good many of the old members of the trade; though fully responded to from the Southern markets and backed by the firmness in Goods and Yarns at Manchester.

The Cunard steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool Saturday, Nov. 13, arrived at this port early this *forenoon. Her financial accounts are generally* good. The Funds are firmer in London, Paris, and Vienna. *The Continental Exchanges again* favor England. The trade demand for Money has slightly improved, 2½ ₩ cent. being the minimum for Discounts in London. On the Stock Exchange loans were easy at 2 ₩ cent. The Cotton trade is looking well. Breadstuffs continue dull. In American Stocks there is a further response to our October advance, though principally confined to State and Federal Securities, and the leading Railway Bonds. With the exception of New-York Central, in which there are transactions at 76¼@½ ₩ cent. sterling money, there was not much doing in American Shares. The following is the latest:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ₩ ct., 1875	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 7 ₩ cent, 1875	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Freeland 7 ₩ ct., '60	[illegible]	
Do., $100 shares, $40 pd.	[illegible]	dis.
Michigan Cen. 8 ₩ ct., 1869	[illegible]	
Do., do. do. 1882	[illegible]	
Do., (sinking fund) 1882	[illegible]	
Do., $100 shares	[illegible]	
M. S. & N. I., 7 ₩ ct. s. f. '85	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. $100 shares	[illegible]	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₩ ct. s. f., '83	[illegible]	
Do., do. 7 ₩ ct., con. '64	[illegible]	
Do., do. $100 shares	[illegible]	78¾
N. Y. & E. 7 ₩ ct. 2d m., '59	[illegible]	
Do., do. sinking fund '75	[illegible]	
Do., do. bonds, con., '62	[illegible]	
Do., do. $100 shares	[illegible]	
Pa. C. Bds. 6 ₩ ct. 1st m. c.	[illegible]	
Do., do. 2d mort. ster.	[illegible]	[illegible]

The position of the market for American Railway securities is thus noticed by Mr. E. S. SATTERTHWAITE:

"There has been more disposition during the past week to buy American securities in London, which has been further stimulated by the extraordinary advance reported from New-York. Quotations here are still below New-York prices, especially for Illinois Central—the shares of *this company being dull at 25 dis., against* 17 dis., and the Construction Bonds 88 against 91, subject to exchange, which appears very unaccountable. It will be remembered that some time ago a committee was appointed at a meeting of shareholders held at the London Tavern, which committee was to send a deputation to America to sift thoroughly the position of the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. WHEELER, a member of the committee, almost *directly after* went out, and subsequently Mr. WILLIAM SMITH was delegated to go entirely on behalf of the committee. Mr. WHEELER drew up a report, which has now been in the hands of the committee about a month; and last Monday week Mr. SMITH returned, but as yet no information has been communicated to the shareholders. It is to be hoped the shareholders may speedily be put in possession of the information now in the hands of the committee."

The London correspondent of the *Commercial* reports:

"American securities have been slightly benefited by the accounts of the animation prevalent at New-York, but Illinois Central shares are still as low as 25 discount. The report of the recent deputation of shareholders has not yet been published. As it was known that the parties had returned, and as the shares were showing extreme heaviness, some remark was excited, which has led to the publication of a letter from one of them explaining the causes of delay, and promising that the required information shall be presented to the shareholders immediately. A statement is meanwhile volunteered to the effect that there is no probability of a call being found necessary during the year 1859. New-York Central shares have shown firmness, owing to a rather large quantity of shares which were pressing on the market having been removed by a single purchase. Atlantic Telegraph shares remain at 340. The laying down of the new shore end is believed to be in slow progress."

The London *Times*, of Nov. 13, says of the Consol movement, &c.:

"FRIDAY EVENING.
The English funds opened with firmness this morning, and were steady throughout the day, but with a less favorable tendency at the close. Consols for money were first quoted 98½@98¾, and the ultimate prices were 98½ for money, and 98¾@98⅞ for 7th of December. There was little activity in any department of business, and sales slightly preponderated. Money was again freely supplied on Government securities at 2 ₩ cent. The closing prices of the French Three per Cents on the Paris Bourse failed to arrive this evening, but transactions took place at the opening at 74f. 20c. for the end of the month, showing a further advance of an eighth. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon, the quotations were generally higher than last post."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 10, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£6,073,561	Increase	£97,140
Other Deposits	12,290,682	Increase	40,936
Rest	3,140,092	Increase	30,105
Gov. Securities	10,808,591	Decrease	676
Other Securities	14,007,722	Decrease	110,187
Notes Unempl'd	11,227,380	Increase	280,285

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,989,035, being an decrease of £373,810, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,502,827, or about ninety-two and a-half million dollars; showing a decrease of £110,058, or about $550,000 when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 5th inst:

Nov.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 6	97⅞	98	98⅛	97⅞	98	97⅞
Mon. 8	97⅞	98⅛	98⅛	98	98⅜	98⅛
Tues. 9	98⅛	98¼	98⅛	98¼	98⅜	98⅜
Wed. 10	98	98⅛	98	98¼	98⅜	98¼
Thur. 11	97⅞	98⅛	98⅛	98¼	98⅜	98⅜
Fri. 12	98⅛	98¼	98⅛	98½	98⅜	98½

There is continued dullness in Grain and Flour at Liverpool; Indian Corn particularly depressed; but in the London market, Wheat is quoted firm. Cotton keeps steady in Liverpool, and the Cotton trade active in Manchester, with an advance in Goods and Yarns. The *Guardian* of Nov. 13 reports:

"That improved tone which to a large extent was perceptible in our market on Tuesday is maintained. In Yarns a moderate business has been done for India and China and for home consumption; and the German merchants have executed many orders, amounting to a fair aggregate. In general, buyers find that spinners are harder to deal with than they were ten days ago; and some articles are sold at prices ⅛d. if not ¼d. ₩ lb. above what was taken for them on Tuesday week. The articles which have hardened most are throstle warps, especially 20s; some counts of pincops; and certain numbers of twist cops, particularly 32s, adapted to the Blackburn demand. We cannot speak of any strengthening in 30s water, or in 4s to 12s mule, scarcely in 4s to 12s water. Doubled yarns show no improvement, but rather the reverse, except 40s. Singles above 30s are flat. The large business of last week in goods for India and China, has led to the requirement of rather higher prices, say at least 1½d. ₩ piece. This has hindered operations, which, however, have been of fair extent during the week. Several kinds of printing Cloths are more in request, and consequently firmer in price. Domestics continue very inanimate; as are also longcloths. Among these coarser articles T's are the best."

The French Funds are again on the rise. The Three ₩ Cents have advanced to 74.20. The November return of the Bank of France shows a Bullion stock of $105,000,000. This is $4,600,000 less than on the October return, but the decrease, owing to the movement of Specie to Germany, which has now almost ceased, seems to have been more than anticipated. The Note Circulation holds very steady, and the Commercial Discounts are gradually improving. The following is the detailed comparative statement:

BANK OF FRANCE—NOVEMBER, 1858.

	November. Francs.	October. Francs.
Capital of the Bank	91,250,000	91,250,000
Capital of the Bank, New	91,250,000	91,250,000
Profits in addition	1,512,467	1,512,467
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	12,980,750
New Reserve	9,125,000	9,125,000
New Reserve in landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	690,844,025	690,492,375
Bank Notes to order	6,605,774	7,454,000
Receipts payable at sight	7,220,086	6,096,789
Treasury account current	105,831,100	117,610,000
Sundry accounts current	135,357,608	140,190,983
Sundry accounts with branch banks	20,212,141	28,320,980
Dividends payable	602,347	734,599
Discounts sundry interests	2,245,887	2,280,245
Commission on deposits	7,211,526	5,658,245
Re-discounted	1,066,532	1,066,532
Surplus of paid up-bills	37,080	34,757
Sundries	4,430,297	2,410,192
Total	1,202,083,633	1,215,456,500

	November. Francs.	October. Francs.
Cash in hand	239,976,963	233,294,867
Cash in the branch banks	286,438,641	296,080,748
Commercial bills overdue	2,201,604	268,161
Commercial bills not due	201,430,217	191,402,672
Commercial bills discounted in the branch banks	219,246,794	211,724,901
Advanced on bullion	847,700	1,006,300
Advanced by the branch banks	1,457,500	1,054,900
Advanced on French securities	39,887,200	51,840,200
Advanced by the branch banks	10,436,710	10,823,510
Advanced on railway securities	48,793,400	45,770,200
Advanced by the branch banks	24,664,350	22,553,850
Advanced on Credit Foncier	502,700	577,000
Advanced on branch banks	210,100	219,300
Advanced to the State, 1848	45,000,000	45,000,000
Government stock reserved	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government stock disposable	53,186,102	52,189,102
New shares, not settled	51,700	49,120
Hotel and furniture of Bank	4,000,000	4,000,000
Landed property branch bks	6,845,548	6,017,408
Expenses of management	1,617,406	1,209,864
Sundries	4,405,253	6,058,917
Total francs	1,202,083,633	1,215,456,500

We alluded yesterday to the increased *short* sales in Rock Island Stock, on the comparative schedules in circulation of receipts for the first four months of the fiscal year. A copy of this schedule has been handed to us to-day, with a request to publish, as follows:

	1858.	1857.
July	$85,000	$149,900
August	83,000	153,840
September	89,600	167,000
October	86,000	158,540
November	70,000	128,441
Total	$415,600	$757,730

We are requested to say that the time for the assessment *on the Scrip shares of the American* Guano Company closes on Wednesday next, Dec. 1. Most of the assessments have already been paid. The regular stock is selling to-day at $8¾@$9. The first cargo of Guano, 1,200 tons, has *arrived from the Pacific, at this port on ship White Swallow.*

The Coal Tonnage this week over the Reading Road reaches 42,500 tons, according to telegraph to-day from Philadelphia. The fiscal week ends with Thursday night.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the Port	$2,223,528	$556,458	$344,232
Thrown on market	1,946,588	338,614	423,377
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$86,337,437	$66,665,621	$54,303,849
Thrown on market	83,424,133	70,972,651	63,139,465

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Entered Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	191	$69,931	36	$6,559	137	$40,822
Man. of Cotton	162	30,675	182	17,011	64	29,946
Man. of Silk	176	170,261	10	11,700	30	21,668
Man. of Flax	38	11,130	22	9,340	167	22,868
Miscellaneous	116	41,476	26	2,363	657	21,913
Total	673	$323,661	266	$60,861	1047	[illegible]

Total Entered.... $344,232. Total Marketed.. $423,377.

The Coupons due Dec. 1, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid on and after Dec. 1, 1858, on presentation at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.

THOMPSON BROS. notice an improvement in Land Warrants since last quotations, with a demand mainly speculative. They quote them at the following prices:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	110	115
80 acres	[illegible]	[illegible]
120 acres	[illegible]	[illegible]
160 acres	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Wabash Bank—Note from Mr. Hine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do me the justice to publish the following statement of facts in relation to the Wabash Bank of Nebraska, in contradiction of an article which appeared in the TIMES of to-day, which reflected discredit on myself and was not true, as I have in my possession the papers to prove. But to give you a brief statement of the whole matter. The Wabash Bank was a legitimate institution, formed under the general law of Nebraska, and recognized by the people as such, and I was the principal owner. In the early Spring I was induced to come to this City and enter into an arrangement with a well-known Broker in William-street, and a gentleman from Indiana, whereby I parted with two-thirds of the Wabash Bank and the management of it. The said Broker arranged with JOHN THOMPSON to quote the bills at a discount of 2 ₩ cent., when it was used in this City, Buffalo, and many points West. There were printed by the engravers $220,000, $110,000 of which was all that was ever signed. During my absence from the City in the early part of July, the parties let the Bank fail, (as I was told on my return, to help save the McKean County Bank.) I then desired that the bills of the Wabash Bank should be burned, and repeated the request on several different occasions, (for fear of some trouble resulting from them in the manner already known to the public,) but I was always put off with some excuse. I have been sick for some six weeks and not able to go about but little, and you can judge of my surprise when a friend informed me that some $2,000 of this money had been put afloat in this City within the past few weeks. I requested my friend to get an order from one of the Judges of the Police Court, and send an officer after the large bulk of these bills, but the Judge sent the officer to me, and I gave an order for the bills, also all the information I was in possession of in regard to it. It is not true that I ever left a dollar of this money on deposit with any broker, either in Wall, William or any other street. It is not true that the bank was a bogus concern. It is true that I was President of the Bank. It is not true that I ever received a dollar loan on the bills of that or any other bank. It is not true that any broker in the City of New-York ever made an advance of one dollar to me on the bills of that bank; and it is not true that the whole thing exploded through the interference of the Police; but died a natural death, without a struggle, at the town of its nativity, Aug. 4, 1858. The bills were taken by Officers SLOWEY and KEIM, from the said broker's office in William-street, and not from Wall-street. The cause of the demise was the want of funds on the part of the said William-street broker. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
H. H. HINE.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, No. 679 Broadway, Nov. 25, 1858.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie Railroad.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	—	53	—	53
Flour, bbls	10,074	4,678	867	15,619
Wheat, bushels	17,047	—	1,247	18,294
Corn, bushels	6,846	—	2,000	8,846
Barley, bushels	4,327	—	—	4,327
Provisions, pkgs	3,240	1,027	586	4,853
Whisky, bbls	488	292	—	780

ASHES—Are depressed, and prices tend downward. Pots, $5 62½; Pearls, $5 87½@$6 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been more sought after, sales having been made to-day of 1,750 bags Rio at 10¾c.@12c.; 1,500 bags St. Domingo on private terms; and 150 bags do. part at 9¼c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales at very firm prices. Middling Upland, 12c.@12⅛c.; do. Gulf at 12¼c.@12⅜c. ₩ lb.; and other grades in proportion.

DYEWOODS—Sales 25 tons Maracaibo Fustic at $20; and 50 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $13.75 ₩ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair demand at from $3 75@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs. Mackerel are also inquired for, including large No. 1, at $14 75@$15, and do. No. 2 at $14 ₩ bbl. Herring are heavy and languid.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is more active for State and Western Flour, and prices are somewhat firmer. Sales 11,000 bbls.

Unsound rejected State, ₩ bbl.	$3 25@$4 00
Standard Superfine State	4 20@ 4 50
Standard Extra State	4 65@ 4 95
Superfine Western	4 20@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 70@ 4 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70@ 6 25
Extra Ohio	5 25@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 6 60
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 8 00

Canadian continues quiet and languid; sales 270 bbls. at $5@$6 20 for low to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is depressed and drooping; sales 1,400 bbls. at $5 05@$5 45 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 55@$6 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 35@$4 20 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal rates very dull at $3 50@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales to-day 1,600 boxes Raisins, including Layer at $2 50@$2 55, and Bunch at $2 35@$2 [illegible] ₩ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather quiet; *prices, however,* have not varied much. Sales 14,400 bushels, including good to prime red Western at $1 20@$1 22, and poor to good red Southern at $1 15@$1 22 ₩ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand at about former rates. There were sales of 29,500 bushels, at 74c. for mixed Western, in store, and 75c.@77c. for do. do., afloat and delivered, ₩ bushel. Barley is in request at uniform rates. Sales 6,700 bushels, including very choice State at 88c., and fair Canadian at 82½c., ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Rye. Oats are in request at uniform prices. We quote Western at 50c.@52c.; Canada at 51½c.@53c.; State 47c.@49.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@47c.; and Southern at 42c.@45c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales at 50c.@55c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The receipts have been light, comprising a cargo of 11,000 Montevideo, which were sold previous to arrival, and a cargo of 7,000 Orinocos, which are held at 25c. Extensive sales, to arrive, have been made, comprising 23,000 Buenos Ayres, to arrive, on private terms; 6,000 Maracaibo, to arrive, on private terms; 4,000 Barcelona, to arrive, on private terms; 2,000 Chagres, 19 lbs., 22c., 6 months; 1,700 Montevideo, 22 lbs., 27c., less 2½ ₩ cent. cash.

LEATHER—The stock of sole has become very much reduced, and prime middle and overweights are scarce. Prices may be quoted ½c. ₩ lb. higher, *with an upward tendency.* The week's movements have been as follows:

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	59,700	8,600
Sales, sides	60,300	10,600
Stock at the close, sides	62,000	16,400

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 200 bbls. New-Orleans, part at 40c.@41c.; 30 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 24c.; 40 bbls. tart do. do. (by auction,) at 22c., and 25 hhds. English Island at 28c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,150 bbls. at $17 25@$17 50 for Mess, here; $17 75 for Mess, deliverable at the option of the buyer, between Jan. 1 and March 1, 1859, and 1,375 at $14 for prime, ₩ bbl. Pickled Meats continue quiet, including Hams, at 9c.@9½c.; Sides, at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders, at 6c.@6½c. ₩ lb. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is in moderate request, at steady rates. Sales 275 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@10⅝c. ₩ lb. Beef is in good demand at uniform prices. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for extra do.; $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6@$7 for do., Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$19 ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in request at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is worth 7¼c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 200 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is fair at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 630 hhds., including Cuba at 6c.@7½c., and Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7½c.; also, 1,080 boxes Havana at 7¼c.@9¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. prime, at 10c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Leaf is quiet, but firm. Sales, since Tuesday last, 31 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@11½c.; 65 cases Seed Leaf at 14c.; 22 cases Florida at 15c.@30c.; 148 bales Havana at 27c.@30c.; and 142 bales Yara at 31½c.@35c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 325 bbls., in lots, at 24c., cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 3d. For London, 500 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 3d.; 30 tcs. Rice at 25s.; and 60 boxes Tobacco at 2s. 3d. For Glasgow, 75 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 2s. For Antwerp, 50 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ₩ lb.; Coffee at ¾c. ₩ lb.; and Rosin at 2s. 3d. For Hamburg, by steamer, some Rosin on private terms. For Buenos Ayres, a ship, with lumber, at $17.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 26—6 P. M.
FLOUR quiet and steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $5 25@$5 50 for good to choice extra Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Canadian, and $5 75 for double extra. WHEAT—Demand limited; sales [illegible] bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at 87½c.; a small lot of Red Ohio at $1 10, and [illegible] bushels prime White Canadian at $1 26. CORN quiet; sales 1,000 bushels at 62½c., and 14,000 bushels unsound at 61c. BARLEY dull; sales [illegible] bushels Ohio at 82½c. RYE held at 67c.@68c. OATS firm at 50c. WHISKY firm; sales 200 bbls. at 21c.@21½c. *Receipts to-day*—5,237 bbls. Flour; 29,502 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 26.
FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull at 66c. CORN steady at 50c. OATS firm. *Receipts to-day*—1,390 bbls. Flour; 16,500 bushels Wheat; 5,500 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 26—6 P. M.
FLOUR firm; demand fair; sales 1,500 bbls. BUCKWHEAT, $2 25@$2 37½. WHEAT—Sales [illegible] bushels white Canada. OATS AND RYE—No sales. CORN—Western mixed, 73c.@73c., and much neglected. BARLEY—Little doing. WHISKY—Sales [illegible] bbls. State at 23c.@23½c.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 26—6 P. M.
FLOUR market unchanged; sales 500 bbls. Oswego brands at $5@$5 75 for good to choice extra, and $5 75 for double extra. WHEAT dull; sales [illegible] bush. at $1 19 for white Michigan; $1 14 for red Indiana, including a small lot of extra Chicago Spring at [illegible] Corn, Oats, Barley and Rye together. [illegible] Wheat; [illegible] bush. Corn; [illegible] bush. Barley. No through shipments by Canal; navigation good.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 26.
HOGS in active speculative demand and prices higher. The sales of the last two days add up 10,000 at $6 40@$6 70, including 6,000 for delivery in January, averaging 250 lbs., at $6 70 net. Receipts for the last two days, 22,000. Mess Pork advanced to $17; Shoulders, 6¼c., and Sides 8¼c. for delivery in February. LARD buoyant at 10⅛c. WHISKY 22c. Other articles unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 26.
COTTON advanced ⅛c. Sales to-day 4,000 bales at 11⅜c.@11½c. for middling. The sales of the week add up 55,000 bales, and the receipts 70,000, against 64,000 for the corresponding week of last year. The exports of the week foot up 45,000 bales. Receipts at this port ahead of last year 176,000 bales; ditto at all Southern ports 547,000. Stock 286,000 bales, against 195,000 last year. COFFEE firm. Sales to-day 3,000 bags, at an advance ⅛c., prime 11c. Sales of the week 15,500 bags. Stock 16,500 bags, against 41,500 last year. STERLING EXCHANGE and FREIGHTS on Cotton to Liverpool unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 26.
FLOUR coming forward more freely. WHEAT dull and declined 2c.; sales at $1 25@$1 30 for white, and $1 20@$1 22 for red. CORN scarce; sales old yellow at 80c., and new at 74c.@75c. WHISKY firm at 25c. for Ohio.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 26.
FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm. CORN—An advancing tendency; sales new Yellow at 65c.@68c.; and White at 68c. WHISKY firm at 24c. PROVISIONS steady.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 26.
Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95¼; Reading Railroad, 25¾; Morris Canal, 49¾; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Dec. [illegible]
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Prince Albert	New-York	Galway	Dec. [illegible]
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Arago	New-York	Havre	Dec. [illegible]
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. [illegible]
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Prince Albert	Galway	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. [illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. [illegible]
Weser	Bremen	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Washington	New-York	San Juan	Dec. 6
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Dec. 6
Quaker City	New-Orleans	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]

FOR MEXICO.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Tennessee	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz	Dec. [illegible]

FOR HAVANA.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Nov. [illegible]
Isabel	Charleston	Havana	Dec. [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Africa, from Liverpool—Mr. Woodside and lady, Miss Cox, Miss Miller, J. Avet and lady, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Robertson, Miss Robson and maid, Miss Gurney, Wm. Trimstone and lady, J. G. Trimstone, Mr. Rees and lady, Miss A. Rees, Miss G. Rees, [illegible] and Mme. Delapenne, Major Warley and lady, [illegible] and son, W. J. Grinnell, J. M. Read, [illegible], F. C. de Estrada, J. M. Castanos, [illegible], Peter Maxwell, H. A. Garratt, the Rev. L. Wells, Alex. Ross, Mr. Guernard and son, [illegible] and son, C. A. Bulkley, W. Hobson, C. F. Trench, John B. Hall, R. Clark, W. A. Camby, C. A. Zollikofer, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Richard, Henry B. [illegible], Gaus, A. Jens, Mr. Petrie, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Lora, Mrs. Lora and maid servant, Mr. James and lady, Mr. Ross, G. Robertier, Mr. Morton, Mr. Lockwood, L. W. [illegible], D. C. Heywood, J. W. Muttlebury, Thos. Grimshaw, C. W. Richards, Jacob Sipey, Howard Boyd, Mr. Turner, Wm. Barr, Jr., T. Wilcox, Wm. Sabbacher, Mr. Webb, Mr. Laird, Wm. Billing, A. Gilliam, Wm. Connor, J. B. Butterworth, Mr. Wersen, Miss M. Gooch, Mrs. [illegible] and 4 children, Joseph Engleman, Robert Goodman, E. K. Bagley, Mr. Horsfall, J. Ford—Total, [illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 09 | Sun sets.... 4 36 | Moon rises.. [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. [illegible] | Gov. Island. [illegible] | Hell Gate... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 26.

Cleared.

Steamship A. Clark, Phillips, St. Thomas, [illegible], Jr.
Ships Liverpool, Kearney, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Endymion, Hallett, Mobile, C. Grinnell; Thornton, Collins, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; C. H. Merwin, Merwin, Charleston, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Mary Glover, Chase, St. Catharine's, [illegible] & Co.
Brigs L. P. Snow, Pierce, Aux Cayes, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Nashua, Spencer, Nuevitas, W. W. Russell.
Schooners J. W. Miner, Berry, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; E. Kidder, Harmon, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Florence, Mount, Boston, Baker & Oliver; Charles Dyer, Franklin, Brett, Son & Co.; E. Pike, [illegible], Jacksonville, [illegible].

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Arrived off the Battery at 9:45 A. M.
Steamer Thomas Swann, Bonney, Baltimore 48 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. to F. Perkins.
Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.
Propeller R. B. Forbes, Merrill, from Boston.
Bark Charles William, (of Boston,) [illegible], Savannah 21 ds., with wood to master; is bound to Boston; put into this port leaking.
Barkentine Sarah A. Bell, (Br.) Ward, Matanzas 9th inst., with sugar, &c., to Thomas James.
Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, Wilmington 5 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.
Schr. Laura Gertrude, Elwood, Savannah 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.
Schr. Ellen Wright, Rodgers, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to Wm. R. Brown.
Schr. Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.
Schr. Louis Walsh, Paine, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to master.
Schr. John G. Ferris, Bush, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.
Schr. M. H. Read, Kelly, Albany, for New-Bedford.
Schr. Emma Mayo, Mayo, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Diadem, Chase, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. R. B. [illegible], (new,) Merrill, Rockland 4 ds., lime.
Schr. Empress, Head, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.
Schr. H. R. Chave, Pease, Portland, Ct., with stone.
WIND—Strong from N. W.

Sailed.

Ship Genius, Freeman, for Boston, in tow of steamtug R. B. Forbes. Barks Burlington, Keen, Charleston; Queen of the Sea, Miller, Malaga; Indian Belle, Penny, Mobile; ship Liverpool, Kearney, for London.

Miscellaneous.

COLLISION.—As the ship Genius, for Boston, was towing in the East River, this morning, she came in contact with the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat Union, which was much damaged in her joiner-work. None of the passengers were injured.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 26—Arr. ship Sea Flower, [illegible], Liverpool; bark Bristol Belle, Spencer, [illegible]; brig Charles Heath, from Wilmington, N. C., for Boston, arrived at Holmes' Hole 25th inst. Lost deck-load of naval stores and sprung a leak on the 4th inst.

At Holmes' 26th inst., barks Maine, King, from New-York for Boston; R. B. Walker, Raynes, from Pensacola for do.; schrs. M. L. Davis, Whelden, from Cape Haytien for do.; J. Elliott, Wood, from Gonaives for do.

There were no Am. vessels at Gonaives on the 12th inst. At Gonaives, 16th inst., brig H. C. Brooks, for New-York, ldg.

The brig John Balch arrived at Newport, 25th inst. Had lost foretopmast, topgallantmast and both stays. Arr. at Newport 26th inst., brig Empire, from Mobile for Providence.

The schr. Thomas Dennis, from New-York Nov. 22, lat. 37, lon. 73 30 W., was passed by brig Calvert; she was stg. north.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26—Arr. ship [illegible], from London.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 26—Arr. schrs. N. B. Borden, Brightman, Fall River, for St. Jago, Cuba; Lady Adams, Davis, Bristol, for New-York; [illegible], Norfolk, for Providence; Exchange, Halleck, Albany, for Somerset; Horizon, Sturgis, Albany, for Providence. In port, brig Enoch Pratt, from Fall River, for New-York; schr. Leader, from Wareham, for do.

GROVER & BAKER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, NO. 495 BROADWAY, IS THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

GROVER & BAKER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, NO. 495 BROADWAY, HAS ALL THE RECENT VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.

GROVER & BAKER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, NO. 495 BROADWAY, HEMS, FELLS, GATHERS, AND STITCHES IN THE MOST SUPERIOR MANNER.

GROVER & BAKER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, NO. 495 BROADWAY, IS SO SIMPLE THAT A CHILD OF TEN YEARS CAN LEARN TO USE, CLEAN, AND KEEP IN ORDER.

GROVER & BAKER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, NO. 495 BROADWAY, SEWS CHEAPER THAN A SEAMSTRESS CAN, EVEN IF SHE WORKS FOR ONE CENT AN HOUR.

GROVER & BAKER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, NO. 495 BROADWAY, SEWS FASTER THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE IN USE.

GROVER AND BAKER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, NO. 495 BROADWAY, MAKES LESS NOISE THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE.

GROVER & BAKER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, NO. 495 BROADWAY, DOES BETTER SEWING THAN ANY MACHINE IN USE.

GROVER & BAKER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, NO. 495 BROADWAY, SEWS FROM TWO ORIGINAL SPOOLS, AS PURCHASED AT THE STORES.

GROVER & BAKER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, No. 495 BROADWAY, REQUIRES NO REWINDING OF THREAD.

GROVER & BAKER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, No. 495 BROADWAY, DOES NOT REQUIRE THE USE OF A HAND-NEEDLE TO FASTEN THE ENDS OF THE SEAMS. ALL OTHER MACHINES DO.

GROVER & BAKER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, No. 495 BROADWAY, FASTENS THE ENDS OF ITS SEAMS BY ITS OWN OPERATION, NO OTHER MACHINE DOES THIS.